THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

J. A. ENGELHARD, Editor and Proprietor

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed

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jan 27 51—3mch

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oct 21 37-6mch

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dec 16 45-6m

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM OF EARLY indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau St, New York City.

jan 13 49-w6mch

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HILLSBORO' STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

A. A. HARBIN.....PROPRIETOR.

jan 14 Star copy 92-1td&6mwch

SAMUEL V. GREER,

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Established in 1821.

Steam Fire Engine, Forcing and Suction Hose, Leather and Rubber Buckets, Pipe, Nozzle, Screw, and Patent Coupling of all kinds.

feb 24 w6mch

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING ON THE 22d DAY OF FEBRUARY 1871, before the Probate Judge of Bladen county, qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Samuel Anders, deceased, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the deceased to present them to me on or before the 22d day of February, 1872, for classification and arrangement for payment, otherwise this notice will be plead as bar to their recovery.

E. H. ANDERS, Adm'r.

feb 23 3 6w*

ROBERT C. JOHNSON,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, COTTON, &c.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

OFFICE AT JOHN C. HEYER'S STORE, would inform his friends and old customers that he has qualified as Inspector, and solicits their patronage.

jan 13 w—tf

NORTHROP & CUMMING,

Commission Merchants,

Wilmington, N. C.

Special attention given to the sale of

CORN,

Pea Nuts, Cotton, &c.

dec 16 45 3m

1871. TIN WARE!! 1871.

$10,000 WORTH OF TIN WARE FOR the Spring Trade, at as low prices as can be found in the country, North or South. Ten per cent. in the Freight saved by buying here! Send for new Price List and patronize your neighbor.

I am also sole Agent for the sale of "Choice Durham Smoking Tobacco."

Address E. H. POGUE,

feb 3 52-2m Hillsboro', N. C.

DOUBLE REFINED POUDRETTE OF THE

"Lodi Manufacturing Co."

For sale in lots to suit customers. This article is sold for HALF THE PRICE of other fertilizers, and is cheaper for Cotton, Corn, Tobacco and Vegetables, than any other in the market. It is made entirely from the night soil, offal, &c., of New York City.

Price, delivered on board in New York City, Twenty-five Dollars per Ton.

Read the following Testimonials:

JACOB JOYNER, Esq., of Greenville, N. C., under date of October 25th, 1870, says: "The Poudrette I purchased of you last spring, I used on *Corn*, and from results, I am satisfied it is the cheapest and best fertilizer we can use in this section."

DAVID W. GASKILL, of Washington, N C., under date of Nov. 4th, 1870, says: "I used your Double Refined Poudrette on Cotton in the same way (in the drill,) side by side with Peruvian Guano, the Poudrette in one row and the Guano in the next, and I pronounce it superior to the Guano. In the spring the rows where I used the Guano looked the best, but in June and July, the Poudrette showed itself, and my neighbors who have seen it pronounce it equal to Guano, and I think they will unite with me in using it another year."

JAMES R. WILDER, of Franklinton, N C., says, in letter dated Sept. 23d, 1870: "I used the Double Refined Poudrette on Cotton, and it will, without a doubt, make more than a $56-guano, which has a great reputation as a Cotton Manure. The Nitro-Phosphate I used on Cotton, Sweet Potatoes and garden truck, all of which did exceedingly well."

J. J. BOLLINS, of Pactolus, N. C., under date of October 29th, 1870, says: "I believe the *Double Refined Poudrette* and Bone Dust are all they are recommended to be. I used the Poudrette on *Corn*, and although the season has been very unfavorable for all kinds of fertilizers on my sandy soil, I was perfectly satisfied, and believe it the cheapest fertilizer we can use."

J. A. J. ASKEW, of Colerain, N. C., in a letter dated September 16th, 1870, says: "I let several planters have some of the 'Double Refined Poudrette.' One says he wants 5 tons next season to put under Corn. I used 4 tons on *Corn*, and although the season was unfavorable, it astonished every one who saw it. I think it the best fertilizer for Corn I ever saw."

A Pamphlet giving full directions, &c., sent on application to

JAMES T. FOSTER,
Box 3139, New York P. O.
Office 66 Cortlandt Street, New York.

For sale by

SPRUNT & HINSON,
Wilmington, N. C.

jan 13 49-w13t-oh

$25 REWARD!

STOLEN FROM MY STABLES, NEAR FAISON'S, in Duplin county, on the night of Thursday, February 9th, 1871, one (1) Chestnut Sorrel Mare, about 10 years old.

The said Mare is about 15 hands high, one hind foot white, hog-backed—and hair on sides recently worn off by working of chains; in good working order when taken.

I will pay the reward of Twenty-Five Dollars for any information leading to the recovery of said mare.

L. T. HICKS,
Faison's Depot,
Duplin county, N. C

feb 18 w2t

The State of North Carolina.

SUPERIOR COURT—COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Mary E. Floyd, Plaintiff,
against
Harmond Floyd, Defendant.

Harmond Floyd, not being found in the County of Columbus, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk that he is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the WEEKLY JOURNAL, a newspaper published in the town of Wilmington and State of North Carolina, notifying said defendant to appear at the next Term of the Superior Court of said county, to be held in the town of Whiteville the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of February, A. D. 1871, then and there to answer the complaint of Mary E. Floyd, his wife, who has filed her application for a divorce in said Court.

ISAAC JACKSON,
Clerk Superior Court.

feb 19 d1t-w5t*

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HOLDING CLAIMS AGAINST the Estate of J. M. Monk, deceased, are requested to present the same within 30 days to Mr. J. K. Morrisey, Probate Judge at Clinton, N. C., as final settlement will then be made

B. B. MONK,
Administrator.

feb 9 11t d6t-w4t*

"AMERICAN TUNE BOOK"
"SILVER WINGS,"
"AMERICAN TUNE BOOK,"
"SHORT VOLUNTARIES,"
"AMERICAN TUNE BOOK,"
"CHORAL TRIBUTE,"
"AMERICAN TUNE BOOK,"
"GLAD TIDINGS,"
"AMERICAN TUNE BOOK,"
"REED ORGAN COMPANION,"
"AMERICAN TUNE BOOK."

oct 28 38-eow

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 21st, 1871.

Mr. Waddell, a bill to be entitled an act in relation to widow's support. Simplifies the law as it now exists.

Mr. Murphy, bill to incorporate the "Magnolia Savings Bank."

SPECIAL ORDER

being the motion of Mr. Linney to reconsider the vote by which the bill authorizing county commissioners to appoint a Finance Committee, passed the Senate.—Mr. Linney took the floor, and spoke at length in favor of the reconsideration, and against the bill. Insisted that the proposition was unnecessary, and that the officers now in existence, should be required to perform the duty.

Mr. Graham of Orange, hoped the Senate would not reconsider. He had examined the bill very carefully, and believed it to be a good one. The Commissioners of counties are generally very good, practical business men, understanding the various duties of the office concerning county affairs, but were not financiers, and this bill only gives them the power to call to their aid men who are adepts in financial matters.

Mr. Jones thought the bill a good one. It only provides for the appointment of a Commttee of Finance, which would secure to the counties a decidedly better financial government than any of the counties could boast of now.

Mr. Merrimon had no doubt but that the object of the gentleman who introduced the bill was a good one, but the bill would not, in his opinion, accomplish that object. It only provided for three more officers than now existed, and it would be used as a political machine which would operate badly for the people.

Mr. Moore thought the bill should become a law, and regarded it as one of the best measures, in an economical point of view that has been proposed by this Legislature.

Mr. Olds was in favor of reconsideration in order that the bill might be made more perfect.

Mr. Worth thought they were getting his bill into a fog. It was a plain matter. In his county the financial affairs were found to be in a muddle, and under existing laws the officers could not be made to come to account. Nothing could be done without this, or some similar law.

Mr. Robbins, of Davidson, hoped the vote would not be re-considered. He knew it was needed in his county, and believed that every county in the State would sustain this legislature in the passage of this bill.

Mr. King thought the passage of the bill unnecessary, simply because the Commissioners already had the power the bill proposes to give. But was in favor of a finance committee. He knew that it would be a large saving to the people of the counties.

Mr. Morehead, after some remarks, called the previous question, which was sustained.

On a motion to reconsider the yeas and nays were demanded. The vote resulted in 20 yeas, 19 nays.

Mr. Linney moved that the bill be referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Graham hoped it would not be referred, but be put on its third reading.

Mr. Robbins, of Davidson, moved to amend by allowing the committee to meet only ten instead of twenty days.

Mr. Murphy would be glad to vote for some such bill, but was opposed to limiting them down to ten or twenty days, or $2 *per diem*. If the County Commissioners required aid in this respect he was in favor of giving them the power to call to their aid the best financial talent in the county, and let them also have authority to pay for such services.

Mr. Allen had opposed the bill because he could not see how this bill could remedy the evil that exists. It gave the commissioners the power to appoint their own agents who will look over their own accounts and give a favorable report to their commissioners. He could not support the bill.

Mr. Troy was opposed to the bill. The commissioners of his (Cumberland) county sat 310 days last year out of 312. The new board appointed a committee to look over and arrange the affairs in which their predecessors had left it, and this committee had shown a very ugly thing of it. The old board had paid $46 to kill one mule—the whole board sat two days to decide what to do with a sick mule, and finally gave him $1.50 worth of physic, which, no doubt, killed him.

Mr. Worth said he could not give up his bill yet, as but few of the Senators had talked about it. He hoped it would not be snowed under. It was a plain business matter and deserved more consideration than Senators seemed disposed to give to it. He insisted that the Senators should think of it, and pass it as a necessity to correct a crying evil.

After further debate Mr. Dargan moved to refer to Judiciary committee.

Mr. Albright moved to lay the bill with amendments on the table. Did not prevail.

The motion to refer was renewed and prevailed.

Mr. Troy, a resolution enquiring into railroad charters. Lies over.

Messrs. Morehead and Lehman opposed the amendment.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Feb. 21.

By Mr. McNeill: A bill in favor of W. L. Steele; referred.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

The bill consolidating the Northwestern N. C. R. R. with the North Carolina R. R. being the unfinished business, its consideration was resumed.

The question recurring upon the bill on its second reading, the yeas and nays were called and the bill passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 51, nays 44.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, the bill to suppress secret political or military societies was taken up and passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 87, nays 5.

On motion, the rules were suspended and the bill placed on its third reading.

Mr Phillips argued in opposition to the bill.

Dudley, colored, moved to indefinitely postpone the bill.

Williamson, colored, said the bill was intended as a strike at the Union League; he was opposed to the bill.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was put to a vote and rejected.

After some further discussion the yeas and nays were called and the bill passed its third reading by the following ballott:

AYES—Anderson, Armstrong, Ashe, Atwater, Atkinson, Brooks, Broadfoot, Brown, Bryan, of Jones, Bryson, Buxton, Carson, Chamberlain, Clinard, Copeland, Crawford, Currie, Dicke, Drake Dunham, Ellison, Fletcher, Furr French, Gambrel, Garrison, Gore, Gulick, Grayson, Gregory, Hampton, Harris, of Guilford, Harris, of Franklin, Hardy, Henderson, Houston, Hill, Hinnant, Jones, of Caldwell, Joyner, of Johnston, Kelly, of Davie, Kelsey, Kincaid, Lassiter, Loftin, Lucas, Luckey, Lyon, Martin Marler, Maxwell, McAfee, McAllister, McCauley, McNeill, Morris, Morgan, of Wake, Mitchell, Newsome, Page, Paylor, Powell, Rankin, Reid, Robbins, Robinson, Settle, Shull, Smith, of Anson, Smith, of Halifax, Sparrow, Stanford, Stewart, Strudwick, Sykes, Tomlinson, Warring, Welch, Willis, Wilcox, Womack, Woodhouse, York.

NAYS—Bunn, Rep, Dudley, Faulkner, Rep, Fisher, Rep, Jones, of Northampton, Rep, Mason, Rep, Reavis, Rep, Tucker, Rep, Williamson, Rep.

Mr. Sparrow offered a resolution requiring Messrs. French and Martin to apologize to the House for offensive language used in debate in the early stage of to-day's proceedings.

On motion, the rules were suspended and the resolution was adopted. Both of the gentlemen referred to in the resolution then apologized to the House.

On motion of Mr. Waring, the bill to amend the act incorporating the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio R. R. was taken up and passed its several readings.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, 1871.

SPECIAL ORDER,

being a bill to amend chap. 184, Laws of 1868 and '69, entitled an act to provide for a system of Public Instruction.

Sec. 1st. Provides that the School Fund shall be invested in such United States bonds as will better secure and increase said fund.

Sec. 2d. The share of the public school fund to which each county shall be entitled, shall be paid to the County Treasurer.

The general purport of the bill is for the several counties to retain such monies as may be collected for the public school fund in each county, and be distributed therein only.

Mr. Gilmer submitted an additional section, which was adopted. That the school fund already collected from the counties shall also be refunded to the Treasurers of the several counties. Requires the Superintendent of public instruction to furnish the Governor with a list of the apportionment of the school fund, who shall issue warrants on the Treasurer for such money, which shall go to the several county treasurers.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, suggested an amendment, that the funds may be invested in railroad bonds secured by mortgage.

Mr. Gilmer concurred with Mr. Graham.

Messrs. Cowles and Olds were opposed to any latitude being given in the matter—we had suffered enough from such already.

Mr. Olds was opposed to any more investments in State bonds. The board made such investments before—honestly and with a good purpose, and because it proved a losing business, the people, particularly the Raleigh *Sentinel*, had charged the committee with incompetency, bribery and corruption. He wanted a law fixed hereafter, so as to keep the *Sentinel* off of them, and to make such investments as will only be safe and not questionable.

After further argument by gentlemen, the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan moved to recommit bill to the Committee on Education.

SPECIAL ORDER

being a bill in relation to the American Independence, Geo. Washington, the twenty-second of February, &c.

Mr. Love offered an amendment, "that when the Senate adjourn to-day it do so from fervent consideration of respect for the memory of him who was first in war, first in peace, and who not only was, but still is, first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Mr. Worth, an amendment that "it is better to follow the example of the illustrious Father of his country, George Washington, in an earnest, persistent effort to relieve the people of the State from the burdens and oppressions under which they groan to-day, than to celebrate his birthday in idleness and dissipation at their expense.

Mr. Love moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Did not prevail.

Mr. Brogden had not had time to prepare anything worthy of the occasion—but offered a resolution as a substitute, (a long quotation from one of Washington's messages.

Mr. Jones moved to postpone the whole concern, including the resolution of Mr. Brogden, and make special order for 12 M. on the 4th day of July, 1871. Prevailed.

SPECIAL ORDER,

being the bill relative to bank bills, &c., (heretofore reported.)

Mr. Robbins, of Davidson, took the floor in advocacy of the bill and said: This bill proposes to put banks in the same position as individuals in regard to Confederate debts. Why should a bank be permitted to say that its own bills are worthless while individuals are not? If banks suffered by the repudiation of Confederate claims so did individuals. If banks suffered by the financial disaster of the war so did individuals. Why should a bank, when it sues a debtor, be permitted to collect the full scaled values and yet say its own notes, in the debtors hands, are worthless? Sir, banks ought to be put on the same footing as individuals. Their own notes ought to be made a set off.

Mr. Gilmer submitted amendments, and said he opposed the bill. He thought this bill would prove most unjust to the banks that had been ruined by the investment in State bonds, which they were obliged to lose by no fault of theirs.—This bill enables a man who owes a bank $100 in gold, to pay off, sometimes with $10 and in some banks as little as $5. He could not see the necessity for establishing a rule of set off in regard to banks, which does not obtain between individuals. Between individuals, a defendant cannot set off claims against a plaintiff, an assignor, an endorser, &c., unless such defendant was in a condition to bring suit on his sets off, at the term of the suit brought, or the making of the assessment or endorsement. I know it is a popular thing to denounce, and prejudice the claims of banks for legislative consideration, but I am unwilling to aid in laying down a rule that works more unjustly to banks than to individuals.

Mr. Merrimon was in favor of the bill and gave his reasons for his position.

Question on the amendment of Mr. Gilmer was put and lost.

Mr. Gilmer submitted another amendment which was lost.

Previous question called and sustained. Amendment of original bill, as substitute, passed.

Bill then passed second reading. Put on its third reading and passed.

On motion, Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, 1871.

By Mr. Stanford: A bill to construct a railroad from Keenansville, Duplin county, to Clinton, Sampson county; referred.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bill to lay off and establish the county of Pamlico.

Mr. Sparrow offered a substitute for the original bill. The substitute requires those portions of Beaufort and Craven proposed to be erected in a new county to assume their just proportion of the debt of those counties, submits the question of separation to a vote of the people, &c.

The substitute was adopted and the bill passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Dicky, the bill establishing the county of Lee, was taken up. The county to be formed from the northern portion of Cherokee county.

The bill was read, when Mr. Dicky took the floor in explanation and advocacy of the bill. The bill passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 60, nays 11.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, the rules were suspended, and the bill placed on its third reading.

Mr. Waring moved to amend by inserting "1880" in lieu of "1775," so that the county will have no representative in this House until 1880. The amendment was adopted.

The bill then passed its third reading.

Mr. Lucas moved to take up the bill to change the time for settling for taxes.

Mr. Lucas said it was necessary for the people of his county and he supposed for the people of other counties, that some such bill should be passed. The time for paying taxes now came in a time when the farmer had derived no compensation from his crops, &c. He hoped the House would suspend the rules and pass the bill at once.

The motion was put to a vote and the bill taken up. [The bill gives the Sheriffs until the first of December to settle instead of October, as heretofore.]

Mr. Strudwick moved to refer the bill to the Finance Committee. He said while the bill extended the time for Sheriffs to settle, it extended no relief to the people. The Sheriffs could proceed, as now, after the first of August to sell, &c., and then hold the money until the first of December. This bill did not give any relief except to the Sheriffs. He thought the bill should be referred in order to be perfected, &c.

After some little debate the motion to refer to the Finance Committee was put to a vote and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, the bill abolishing the Special Court of Wilmington was taken up.

Mr. Ashe said that this Court was oppressive to the citizens of Wilmington &c. He felt called upon to make the statement which he made before the Committee, that the present Judge was totally incompetent for the position which he occupies &c. Nearly all the Bar and taxpayers ask the abolishment of this Court.

The bill then passed its several readings.

House then adjourned.

SENATE.

EVENING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22d, 1871.

Bill to authorize the county of Duplin to levy a special tax, on second reading.

Mr. Lehman opposed the bill because of the provision contained therein, viz: that a tax shall be levied on the poll equal to the amount levied on the three hundred dollars worth of property. He did not do so on partizan grounds at all, but only upon the grounds that he believed it to be unconstitutional. If it could be done he thinks it would be a wise provision; but the constitution prohibits anything of the kind.

The bill then passed its second reading; 27 ayes, 5 nays.

Bill to authorize Commissioners of Edgecombe county to issue bonds, on second reading. Passed—31 ayes, 2 nays.

SPECIAL ORDER.

A bill preventing nets being placed in the northeast branch of Cape Fear river, from 1st day of February to 18th day of May, 1871, on second reading. Passed.

Bill passed third reading.

A bill in favor of the executors of the late Governor Worth, on third reading. Failed to pass.

Mr. Cooke moved to adjourn; Mr. Cowles asked for ayes and nays.

Mr. King moved to amend, that the Senate take a recess until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Chair decided motion out of order. The ayes and nays were called, and the Senate decided to adjourn; 19 ayes, 11 nays.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1871.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Mr. Cook substituted for himself and Mr. Cowles, a protest to the disposition made by the Senate of the resolution relative to Geo. Washington, &c., (making it special order for 4th of next July.) Entered on the Journal.

Mr. Norment, with leave, introduced a bill relative to the Keeper of the Capitol, giving him directions to employ sufficient aid, &c. Rules suspended and bill put upon its passage. It passed its several readings. Ordered to be engrossed and sent to the House.

Price, col., moved suspension of rules and put on its passage, the resolution concerning a canal from Waccamaw river to some point on Little River in South Carolina. Motion prevailed and the resolution passed.

Mr. McClammy presented a memorial from R. T. Barry and others, members of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Wilmington, in relation to the Special Court of that city; referred.

Mr. Albright, a resolution that after to-day this Senate meet at half past nine o'clock.

Pending the consideration of the resolution,

The Chair announced the arrival of the hour for the sitting of the High Court of Impeachment.

At two o'clock, on motion of Senator Speed, the Court of Impeachment adjourned until four o'clock.

President Warren called the Senate to order.

Mr. Fleming moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution in favor of Governor Worth's administrator's failed to pass its third reading, and moved to make that motion special order for to-night at half past eight o'clock. Prevailed.

Senate adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1871.

Mr. Welch from the Committee on Internal Improvements reported a bill to charter the Roanoke and Tar River Railroad.

By Mr. Dunham, a resolution in regard to the message of the Governor and his exercise of the veto power, and calling on that officer for the opinion of the Attorney General.

By Mr. Sparrow, a bill to authorize the formation of the Seaboard, Charlotte and Augusta R. R.

Bill appropriating $40,000 to the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind. Passed second reading.

On motion of Mr. Tomlinson the bill was taken up, amended by Mr. McNeill, and passed its third reading.

Bill to cure certain errors in the jurisdiction of the Courts in special proceedings passed second reading.

A bill to incorporate the Mechanics Association of Wilmington. Passed second and third readings.

Mr. McCauley from the Committee on counties, cities, &c., reported bill to authorize the town of Tarboro' to levy a tax.

By Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, a bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure; referred.

A bill in regard to the bonds of executors, administrators, &c., passed its second and third readings.

Bill concerning debts created by municipal corporations. Amended and passed its second and third reading.

Bill to punish officers and employes of Railroad Companies for embezzlement of funds, &c. Passed second reading.

On motion of Mr. Martin, of Carteret, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

EVENING SESSION.

THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1871.

Quite a number of private bills which have encumbered the calendar passed through several readings—not being of general interest, the reporter has not noticed them.

Mr. Cook introduced a bill relative to the amercement of Sheriffs. Provides that plaintiffs must prove that defendants had more property than is excepted by law, or that plaintiff instructed Sheriff to sell, before a motion to amerce can be made.

Mr. Jones reported a bill from the Finance Committee—an act defining the duties of tax collectors: provides that tax collectors shall continue in office until the 1st of April, succeeding year of their appointment, and that Sheriffs who attempt to collect taxes in counties where tax collectors have been appointed or elected according to law, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not less than $100 nor over $1,000, and imprisoned at the discretion of the Court. Rules suspended and the bill was put upon its several readings and passed.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 24th, 1871.

Mr. Lehman, a bill to repeal chap. 46 laws of '68 and '69; authorizes Justices of Supreme Court to examine applicants for license to practice law.

Mr. Worth, bill to incorporate Yadkin and Cape Fear Railroad Company.

Mr. Barnett moved a suspension of rules to take up bill incorporating the Clarksville, Greensboro' and Yanceyville railroad Company—adopted; read and passed its several readings.

SPECIAL ORDER.

A bill to authorize Superior Courts to grant divorces, in certain cases. (After ten years separation.)

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, moved to lay the bill on table, which prevailed.

By Mr. McClammy, a bill to amend the charter of Planter's Railroad, and consolidate the same with Wilmington & Onslow Railroad. Referred.

The Chair announced arrival of the hour for the sitting of the Court of Impeachment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 24, 1871.

The House met at 10 o'clock, Mr. French, of New Hanover, in the chair.

Mr. Joyner, of Johnston: A bill to repeal chapter 54, laws of 1866-'67.

A resolution in regard to raising a joint committee on the sale of the State's interest in the Cape Fear Navigation Co., was taken up and passed its several readings.

Senate bill to incorporate the Roanoke and Tar River Railroad Company, taken up and passed several readings.

Senate bill to punish the officers, employes, &c., of any Railroad Company for embezzlement of money, bonds, &c., taken up and passed its third reading.

Mr. Phillips, by consent, introduced a bill to protect the State in sales under execution. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. Jones of Caldwell reported a bill to encourage immigration.

Senate bill to amend Sec. 3 Chap. 122 Private Laws, 1869—'70, taken up and passed.

Senate bill to amend an act in relation to the Wilmington Steam Fire Engine Company taken up and passed its second and third readings.

Senate bill to provide for the printing of the Governor's message, leaving out the appendix and reports of Ku Klux outrages, was taken up and after discussion by Messrs. Justice, Phillips, Robinson and Strudwick, pending which motion to lay on the table, and to indefinitely postpone by Mr. Justice was put to the House and lost. Also, motion by Mr. Justice, to amend by including Gov. Caldwell's veto message; lost. After sundry motions to postpone, &c., the resolution was passed, (being amended by striking out the authority to print Auditor's report,) yeas 46, nays 26.

By Mr. Lassiter: A bill to raise the homestead exemptions by mutual consent of parties.

Senate Bill No. 89, being a bill to allow the North Carolina Railroad Company to purchase and consolidate with the Western North Carolina Railroad was taken up.

Mr. Broadfoot offered a proviso, that the gauge of the Road should not be changed from the present gauge of the North Carolina Railroad, and that after the consolidation, the North Carolina Railroad shall not have the right to lease or sell the right of way over its road to any other corporation. Accepted.

Mr. Harris of Guilford, moved to reconsider the vote by which the House adopted the proviso in regard to the gauge and leasing of the North Carolina Railroad and spoke in favor of the same.

On the motion to reconsider, the yeas and nays were demanded which resulted in the prevailing motion, yeas 48, nays 33.

From the Washington (D. C.) Patriot.

Bills of Discord.

If a critical review of the fifty or more bills which have been introduced into the present Congress having direct or indirect bearing upon the South be figured as a journey, it would be one of the saddest to which a traveler could betake himself.—The track would lie amid a forest of leafless and fire-blackened trunks, through the ashes and past the ruins of homes and fanes, winding tortuously, sometimes broadening into a highway directly toward a vista of green meadows and glinting waters, and then turning abruptly into gloomy defiles, leading into quagmires, and ending at last in a hole in the ground.

When the country inquires for a result of past legislation since the war ended, the only answer is an implied but conclusive, and, one might have supposed, overwhelming, confession of the utter impolicy, insincerity, and folly of the whole of it. This simple truth alone would furnish every rostrum in the land with infinite resources of remonstrance against the still subsisting indulgence by the people of such disgusting imposture as has now for more than five years insulted the public conscience and dishonored the republican name. If there be such a thing in existence as a political Ku-klux organization in the South, outside the Radical Leagues, after six years of diligent and plenary pacification and reform, what manner of pacification and reform must they have been? If the political disaffection of Southern people be treated as the cause of failure, then what else but that very disaffection was the object of remedy?—and such a remedy! In order—so they pretend—to prevent such things as Ku Klux outrages—fabricated by their own partisans—measures were adopted harsher and more arbitrary than our race have believed tolerable for any purpose for a thousand years back, the Constitution was suspended, and the restoration of the Union itself indefinitely postponed; and now it is themselves who proclaim that even their resort to barbarity was a useless sacrifice, and has wrought no consequences but an increase of the evil. But they are entitled to the admission that they have not thus decivilized the South. Undoubtedly, such was the direct tendency of the stupendous legislative abuses which they called measures of reconstruction. But the real truth is, they did not intend to utterly derange the social compact, though willing to hazard that result, and simply affected to believe such a derangement existed, as they now affect to believe it exists, for the sake of the false pretext it afforded for perverting the law-making power to the furtherance of party and personal designs. It is in order to maintain this usurped and certainly ruinous ascendency over constitutional restraints that such bills as those of Butler, Cobb, and Sawyer, avowing in preambles of blushless hardihood, in the face of unanimous and notorious public testimony to the contrary, that all Southern society is dissolved under the bloody tyranny of universal brigandage. That the courts and prominent citizens are in sympathy with the hypothetical oath-bound marauders in the South is shamefully charged in the Prosser bill, in which provision is made for introducing again the drum-head court martial, with power of capital sentence, whenever the President may be pleased to be convinced that justice is imperfectly administered and the community misgoverned—and where does General Grant believe civil government is as good as military?

It is a meaner spirit which, through the hands of Mr. Bethune, inspires a bill for general amnesty as to the fourteenth amendment, with a proviso of forfeiture practically, whenever a man opposes the Radical party. This is in favorable contrast, however, to the Butler bill for compounding felonies, under the name of amnesty, forfeitable, at that, by the recipient. Senator Sawyer's "colored and plain" juries *de mediate*, of negroes and whites, and Mr. Sumner's for compelling admission of colored men to hotel tables, orchestra seats, opera boxes, etc., and several others, show how reluctantly the party of blood and plunder part with the African before they have fairly substituted the Mongol. As to the bill of the purchasers of taxed lands on the sea islands of Carolina and elsewhere, through the hands of the most despicable hireling of the party, nothing could be more wrong and than to cut off the legal redemption of delinquent property, while the owners are held down by co-operating oppressions. Mr. Paine, also, like Mr. Maynard brings forward such a bill, but grants besides to negroes a preemption right, at $1 25 per acre, of all not heretofore grabbed by Mr. Paine's friends, the bidders on tax sales. Butler, of course, has a share in this less imposing, but profitable legislation. He introduces several bills to keep a curb on Southern railroads, by creating legal obstacles to recoveries and the like. The several bills to admit the State of Georgia need no remark; nor does the so-called national education fraud require more.

But the colossal subterfuge which, with an audacity and fertility of resource never surpassed by any combination against good order that history records, has been upheld for years against the popular detection, is wearing out, and the system of subjugating the whole country, including the North, ere it may have time to gather its mighty indignation against them, beginning legislatively in the odious election law of last year, is now actively developing. Thirteen or fourteen separate bills, with endless amendments, have been brought forward, besides the Constitutional amendment proposed by Mr. Drake in the Senate before his retirement, giving the President supreme dictatorship in any matter and at all times whatever, unless he should fail entirely to excite tumult which he might call insurrection, with no restraint, even nominal, except "in such manner as Congress may have prescribed."

The measure of Senator Kellogg has attracted but little notice, because it was too direct and obvious to command the favor of the crafty conspirators against freedom in this country. He simply proposed to vest in the United States marshals the power to appoint in the respective districts commissioners of registration, who should take in hand, all over the United States, without exception, the matter of suffrage, by exercising jurisdiction over the eligibility of voters by means of a registration of them.

But we need not pursue the subject.—Resuming our homely simile, we have arrived at the hole in the ground, into which we will not attempt to enter—perhaps it goes into the Cave of Trophonius, the explorer of which never smiled again after he came back.

AN ACT granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, and the widows of deceased soldiers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the names of the surviving officers and enlisted and drafted men, including militia and volunteers of the military and naval service of the States, who served sixty days in the war with Great Britain of eighteen hundred and twelve, and were honorably discharged, and to such other officers and soldiers as may have been personally named in any resolution of Congress for any specific service in said war, although their term of service may have been less than sixty days, and who at no time during the late rebellion against the authority of the United States adhered to the cause of the enemies of the government, giving them aid and comfort, or exercised the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States, and who shall take and subscribe an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the surviving widows of such officers and enlisted and drafted men: Provided, That such widows shall have been married prior to the treaty of peace which terminated said war, to an officer, or enlisted or drafted man, who served as aforesaid in said war, and shall not have re-married.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall not apply to any person who is receiving a pension at the rate of eight dollars or more per month; nor to any person receiving a pension less than eight dollars per month, except for the difference between the pension now received and eight dollars per month. Pensions under this act shall be at the rate of eight dollars per month, except as herein provided when a person is receiving a pension of less than eight dollars per month, and shall be paid to the persons entitled thereto from and after the passage of this act for and during the term of their natural lives.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That before the name of any person shall be placed upon the pension roll under this act, proof shall be made, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, that the applicant is entitled to a pension under the provisions of this act; and any person who shall falsely take any oath required to be taken under the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of perjury; and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be stricken from the pension roll the name of any person whenever it shall appear, by proof satisfactory to him, that such name was put upon such roll through false or fraudulent representations as to the right of such person to a pension under the provisions of this act. The loss of a certificate of discharge shall not deprive the applicant of the benefits of this act, but other proof of services performed and of an honorable discharge, if satisfactory, shall be deemed sufficient.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of sections twelve and thirteen of an act entitled "An act supplementary to 'An act to grant pensions,'" approved July four, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and of sections two, three and four of an act entitled "An act supplementary to several acts relating to pensions," approved June six, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, shall be applicable to the pensions granted by this act.

Approved, February 14, 1871.

Personal Appearance and Character of Washington.

As the anniversary of George Washington has been lately celebrated, our readers will be interested in the following sketch of his personal appearance, which the New York Sun copies from a letter written in New York in 1778, and published in the Kentish Gazette, an English paper:

"General Washington is now in the forty-seventh year of his age; he is a tall, well-made man, rather large boned, and has a tolerable genteel address; his features are manly and bold, his eyes of a bluish cast, and very lively, his hair a deep brown, his face rather long and marked with the small pox, his complexion sunburnt and without much color, and his countenance sensible, composed, and thoughtful. There is a remarkable air of dignity about him, with a striking degree of gracefulness; he has an excellent understanding, without much quickness, is strictly just, vigilant, and generous, an affectionate husband, a faithful friend, a father to the deserving soldier, a gentleman in his manners, in temper rather reserved; a total stranger to

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1871.

The San Domingo Commission.

Our Northern exchanges are filled with reports from the San Domingo Commission. The voyage was an unpleasant one, and the Commission arrived at Samana Bay on the morning of the 24th January. The town of Santa Barbara de Samana contains about three hundred inhabitants, including five or six whites, and the remainder of all colors, down to the most sooty. The population of the peninsula, of which it is the Capital, is about twenty-five hundred blacks and mulattoes.

As soon as anchor was dropped, the whole party proceeded to business pell mell. The scientist put after bugs and crustacea—the commissioners began to take testimony of Baez's negro function aries on the matter of what they thought and what the people thought about annexation, and, of course, they thought all right. Sigel and Fred. Douglas, under force of ten days' repressed eloquence, rushed ashore and harangued a little crowd of Samana negroes in German and English for an hour or two, after which they put it to vote whether the hearers wanted annexation, but as only three hands were held up, Sigel swore that they "no understan' de question," and as neither he nor the negro Douglas could "speak 'um mit the Spanish, it was verleetle ash better to say noting at all."

The correspondent of the New York *Sun* says that he put ashore quietly and investigated on his own account. He says he discovered that upon the establishment of the Dominican Government, it claimed and took possession of all the old Spanish land grants on the island, and has pursued the policy of leasing lands for the last five years, renewable at the expiration of the lease, if the payments have been made; and that every pinch of the property advantageously situated around Samana bay is so leased by parties in New York.

Being the only one of the party who could speak Spanish fluently, he talked freely with the people, and observed their condition. He says:

The morals of the inhabitants of the town of Santa Barbara are rather below par, if the padre knows anything about it. He told me people generally are averse to marriage, that during his incumbency—nine years—he married only forty couples, as he expressed it a "*la fuerza*," and that he knew over 120 couples living in a state of "concubinage" in the immediate vicinity. I am inclined to think that the objection to enter the marriage state is based on the expense—$8. A man was buried the day we arrived; the padre collected $16, paid in advance, for reading the funeral service. It is, consequently, twice as cheap to get married as to die, and yet more appear to prefer the latter.

In relation to the public sentiment about annexation he is very explicit and clear. In town, whoever held a lease of a lot—kept a shop—or was a creature of Baez, was very decided for annexation, but they all admitted that the feelings of the country people were unanimously hostile to the project. A trader who kept a store in the town and was in favor of annexation told him:

Not ten out of every hundred men who are stated by the Government to have voted in favor of annexation—and the Government publishes the affirmative vote at 15,695—voted at all. The whole fraud was managed by Baez precisely as the Spanish invitation was managed by Santana. As far as Samana is concerned, the late plebiscite was taken simply by a few of the Government officials forming a caucus and calling before them the leading men of the place, and signifying to them the advisability of their taking an active part in obtaining the unanimous vote of the inhabitants. Only two rash men dared to vote no. As to the country people, that is, the people of the commune residing outside Santa Barbara—the trouble and expense of repairing to the polls was kindly saved them; their names were written by the tools of Baez on the slips, and put into the electoral urn, or rather box."—The foregoing was the pith of Mr. X.'s statement.

The result of his operations in town determined him to visit the country and converse with the people; and he gives the substance of several conversations with the colored peasantry. All of them, without exception, violently opposed annexation for many reasons—some of which are too characteristic to be doubted. They did not want the white people on the island. The Spaniards were bad enough, but the Yankees would be worse than the Spaniards. But, says the correspondent, the Yankees will give you a good government! We don't wan't a good government. We can't afford it. We don't wan't to pay your poll taxes and tariffs and property taxes. Now, we pay nothing. Now we work when we please and don't want to work much. We want to live quietly and easily; but if you Yankees come, you will take control of affairs out of our hands and the Dominicans will not stand that, and then there will be war. Our own people will not allow us to live in peace with you. Moreover, none of your schemes for improvement will be practicable here. No white man can work in the fields. A peasant said:

I do not imagine that slaves will ever again be brought from Africa, and only by slavery can this island produce more than it consumes. The Spaniards brought to Samana one thousand Chinese from Havana; they were acclimated in Cuba; they were put to work in the fields, and when the Spaniards left there was not a single Chinaman alive. The Spaniards were driven out at least as much by the climate as by the Dominican arms."

The correspondent says that the peasants complained of the ignominy of being governed by an alien race of another color, and all of them predicted war as the certain result of another attempt to bring it about. One of a party of these mulattoes whom he accosted said:

"Oh, yes, sir," said he, "it would no doubt be much better to have a good than a bad government, *but we can't afford a good one.* If I chose to work more I might clear more of that wood," pointing to the edge of a wood not a hundred yards from the back of the hut, "and if I chose to work from morning to night, I might raise more stuff and sell it in the city and get rich; but first of all, I don't like working in the sun, and the more you have the more you are expected to pay. So most of us want to be allowed to be lazy, even if we are poor. We don't want to work for anybody else, even if it is the government; and, of course, the better the government might be, the more we would naturally have to pay for it."

When the correspondent got back to the vessel, he found the commissioners had made up their report about public opinion in Samana, and it was "*unanimous for annexation!*" They got their facts by sitting in the cabin and questioning the functionaries of Baez, who were parading about in tattered epaulets and ragged breeches.

Reconstruction in South Carolina.

We hope that the "loyal" readers of the JOURNAL will not fail to read the evidence of Governor Scott, of South Carolina, before a Committee of the Legislature in regard to the corruptions in that State. Honest men will read these startling developments and still denounce those who do not endorse Southern Radicalism as "rebels" and traitors. We may be in error, but somehow we feel that neither patriotism, nor principle, nor honesty influences Southern men to endorse the party which has brought about this condition of affairs in the South. The children of these men, or their children's children may realize the extent of their parent's folly and weakness.

General John Bankhead Magruder.

Within the last few days Death has swept away two more of the prominent officers who fought under the Confederate flag. Two Major Generals—ARNOLD ELSZEY and JOHN BANKHEAD MAGRUDER, both distinguished for gallantry and good service, have passed away from Earth.

General MAGRUDER served with distinction in Mexico, and during the Confederate war he held several important commands. We think that the most remarkable achievement of his life was holding in check the army of MCCLELLAN, in 1862, until JOHNSTON's army arrived from Manassas to the rescue of Richmond.

In March, 1862, General MCCLELLAN advanced from Fortress Monroe and Newport News, which were his base of operations, with an army amounting, according to his own official reports, to 158,000 men. This force, on paper, at the beginning of a campaign, must have represented at the least 120,000 to 130,000 effective men. In the latter part of March our forces under MAGRUDER occupied the line of Warwick River, from its mouth up to Yorktown, a distance of twelve miles. About the 28th of March General COLSTON crossed over from the South side of James River, where he commanded, to the Peninsula to see General MAGRUDER, with whom he had been in continual communication since the beginning of MCCLELLAN's offensive movement. Riding over to Yorktown, he found MAGRUDER late at night holding a council of war, in which he was invited to participate. MAGRUDER's force at that time did not exceed 5,000, exclusive of the few hundred artillerists forming the garrisons of Yorktown and Mulberry Island, at the two extremities of the line. To defend a line of twelve miles with such a handful and against such odds, seemed absurd, and the majority of the council were for retreat. One officer, however, urged an obstinate defense of the lines, and MAGRUDER agreed with him. At his own request and suggestion General COLSTON was immediately ordered, through the Secretary of War, to reinforce MAGRUDER, increasing his force to about 8,000 men. The line of Warwick river is one of those imaginary lines of defense, about which so much is said in war, but which really amounts to nothing. For the greater part of its course Warwick river is an insignificant stream, which could have been crossed in twenty places if MCCLELLAN had tried. Nothing was needed but to mass forty or fifty guns at some favorable point, construct a pontoon bridge under their fire, and launch a column of ten thousand men. No force that we had could have resisted such an attack; and MCCLELLAN would have been wiser to sacrifice twenty thousand men, if necessary, to pierce our feeble line and drive us to Richmond with his immense army, than to wait, as he did, until JOHNSTON arrived, and to be defeated and forced back at last with great loss and shameful disaster.

It was then that MAGRUDER showed most ability and tenacity. He knew that our 8,000 men would not be a mouthful for the 130,000 of the enemy. Yet he held his ground and called stratagem to his aid. He erected numberless redoubts, for which he had no guns but Quaker guns; and especially, he moved his troops about. A brigade with one or two batteries would be seen at sundown at a certain point. In the morning it would be seen at another point ten miles off, and then back again next day at some other. The troops grumbled and could not understand these apparently useless marches. But the enemy seeing troops everywhere, were deceived into supposing that all the detachments they saw were different bodies. They must have estimated our force at five or six times its real strength. Nothing else can explain their delay. MCCLELLAN, who had been an Engineer officer, believed in siege works and regular approaches. He set to work to erect tremendous batteries, and this gave time for JOHNSTON's army to arrive. At last, when he had succeeded in placing three hundred and fifty guns in position, and was preparing to crush our line under his fire, one fine morning he found the bird had flown, and he commenced his slow and cautious advance upon Richmond, which ended so disastrously. MAGRUDER's tenacity and his skill in deceiving the enemy for four weeks, may well be considered as a model of defensive warfare. He was a gallant and generous hearted soldier, and a true Southerner. It is with a pang of sorrow that we hear of his dying far away from home and friends, among strangers and probably in poverty and grief; but his memory will not be forgotten by those who fought for the same sacred cause.

Liberal Premiums.

As an indication of what may be expected at the next Annual Fair of the Cotton States' Fair Association at Augusta, the following tempting special premiums by private parties are already announced:

By Wilcox, Gibbs & Co., Savannah, Charleston and Augusta, $1,000 for the largest yield of Cotton from the use of not less than one ton of their guanos.

By J. O. Mathewson, Augusta, $500 for the greatest yield of Cotton from one acre by the use of Soluble Pacific Guano.

By Pollard & Co., Augusta, for the best yield by using Sea Fowl, on five acres, $100; for the best yield by using Sea Fowl on one acre, $50; for the best yield for using Bradley's patent, on one acre, $50; for the best yield by using Bradley's ammoniated dissolved bones, on five acres $100; for the best yield by using Bradley's ammoniated dissolved bones on one acre $50.

By Bartow, Alexander & Walker, New York, $100 in gold for the best double barrel shot gun made in the Cotton States.

These are indeed tempting premiums, and we trust something like the same liberal spirit will animate those interested in the productions of the soil in this section. By such means our Fairs will become business and social anniversaries of real value and pleasure to our city.

The Enforcement Act.

The Supplementary Enforcement Act, passed by Congress, has been approved by President Grant. This is another step towards the usurpation of all the reserved powers of the States by Congress. Such a measure as this, ten years ago, would have spread alarm and consternation throughout the country. To day it will scarcely attract a tention. Even Mr. Trumbull was compelled to raise his voice against the tenth section which authorises deputies at the polls to arrest any man without process, and compelling bystanders when called on to assist in the arrest under penalty of two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. "He was not," he said, "one of those who believed in the necessity of this legislation, nor that Washington city was the whole source of all wisdom and purity." Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, characterized the bill "as the last effort of a dying party to perpetuate its power." Senator Johnston, of Virginia, said the eighth section authorized the United States Marshals to arrest an election officer during the progress of an election, thus enabling them to defeat and overturn an election. He moved to strike out this section, which was not agreed to. He then criticised section 10, and moved to strike that out—which motion was also, of course, defeated.

Messrs. Ross, Tipton, and Trumbull (Republicans), voted against the tenth section. Of the 62 Republicans in the Senate, only 39 voted for the bill. Twenty-three did not vote. All of the Democratic Senators present (10 of the 12), voted against the bill.

We trust that a day of reckoning will come at last.

MORE DEPREDATIONS.—Mr. James Petteway, who lives within a few miles of this city and near the County Work House, and who has before suffered from the depredations of convicts, informs us that on last Saturday night he was again made a victim. His potato hill was broken open and Sunday morning the thieves were tracked to a landing on the creek just opposite the Work House, the tracks of one of the parties very closely favoring those of a boy named Henry Pollock, a convict, and who was formerly in Mr. Petteway's employ.

There are three negroes, we understand, now confined in the Work House, under the name of Pollock; Morris Pollock, and Daniel and Henry Pollock, his sons. The former, Mr. Petteway asserts, has been frequently in the habit of visiting his wife at night, and as it can be proven that he was with her on Saturday night, it is pretty strong presumptive evidence that he was concerned in stealing Mr. Petteway's potatoes.

The Board of County Commissioners can work up this case at their leisure.

HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

SATURDAY, Feb. 25th, 1871.

Documentary evidence continued from yesterday: Mr. Neathery reads a letter from Captain Pride Jones to the Governor, accepting his commission and announcing his commencement of work, in which he says a suppression of the leagues will much aid him in his duties; a letter from the Governor to Captain Jones in which he invokes public opinion to aid him; denounces disguised men, &c.; a letter from N. A. Ramsay, of Chatham county, to the Governor, dated May 4th, was read and details barn burning by negroes; the Governor's reply, telling him to go before the grand jury, &c.

Call of witnesses for defence. Andrew Murray, Jr., sworn:

I am about 48 years of age; live in Alamance; last of December, 1869, a negro woman came to my house for me to relieve her husband; that a party of men had him beating him; took my gun and went; got near father's house, heard cries, saw a party of men dressed in white, with lanterns. I went to a hollow where they were whipping a colored man; when I got near them, 30 or 40 yards, I heard them ask the colored man if he was going to put them in Court, for tearing down a house, and about arms I had given him, telling him that they intended to kill me; he (Ivison Warren) was not whipped very badly; Jack Patillo, the other, was there and was badly beaten, so much so, I went for a physician, Dr. Walker, who came to relieve him; he was disabled nearly two weeks. About a month previous to this the house of Patillo was torn down; a gallows was erected near by, with six grape vines swinging, with graves marked, and a notice, "no more building. From K. K. K." I have never seen any other disguised persons except this night; this whipping occurred about 1½ miles from Orange line. The feeling between the two races, I don't know; I didn't know any of the disguised men; I thought one was John P. Murray.

Wm. F. Simpson sworn: Age 51; live in Alamance; have seen disguised persons about November last a year ago; party came to my house after 10 o'clock; heard a noise, got up and opened the door; stepped outside; they came around both sides of the house and caught hold of each of my arms; they had on white gowns; heads covered with cloths and tags; I was in my shirt and drawers; they led me down the lane; there were about nine in the party; I asked what I had done for them to treat me so; the biggest one said, you have been cursing about pretty extensively, &c., a certain party; they tucked my shirt up under my collar and gave me about 25 lashes; blood was drawn; considerable whelks on my body; I knew none of them; there has been no prosecution for this outrage; one of the reasons was for allowing a negro to live on my land; I was in the army during the war a while, and I had six brothers also in the army, and there was no run or disguise in them.

James R. Fonville sworn: Lives in Graham, Alamance county; 65 years old; shoemaker; have a farm carried on; I was at home the night of the hanging of Outlaw; I was aroused at 11 or 12 o'clock by a noise; went to my west door; saw objects, white, in view; I said: here is a Ku Kluz, wife, if you want to see one; they kept coming near; I stood till they all went by; all disguised, on horseback; some 75 or 100 in number; my wife cautioned me about going up to the street to see what was going on; however, I went up to Mr. Hunter's piazza; asked where they were; they afterwards came back by us; I counted them; they were 36 in number; Jake Long and I went up to the north end of the court house to see if they left any notice; we went on the circus lot; found no notice; went back to Mr. Hunter's, and afterwards I went home; next morning I went to the post office; a man named Andrews came in and said that the Ku Klux had hung Wyatt Outlaw; I went and saw him hanging; tapped his heel with my cane; he was hung with a bed cord; there was a warning to all, both white and black, in the shape of a notice, on his back; I did not recognize any of the disguised party; I never saw any disguised persons except this one time, nor have seen any person who had been whipped; Outlaw acted as a Commissioner with me about a year before his death.

Henry Holt, (col.) sworn, his evidence concerning Outlaw's death is the same as the witness examined before him.

Eli Outlaw sworn and examined; nothing new elicited.

Donaldson Worth, col., sworn; resides at Cane Creek; have never seen any disguised men in Alamance; have seen some come out of Alamance; when they took me out I heard their voices; they had me about an hour and a half; they talked pint blank like a parcel of geese; I could not tell them for nobody else. [Objections were here made by the prosecution into inquiry of outrages in Chatham, and a discussion here ensued as to its competency. The Chief Justice decided that the evidence was competent.]

Examination of witness resumed: there were five of the disguised men, and they had on white gowns, and red flannel on their faces; it was midnight when they came to my house; they bursted open the door, slapped a rope around my neck, and said they were going to hang me; I begged them not to do so; one told me to shut up, and hit me on the side of the head; told me to call them Mister Ku Klux; carried me to a poplar tree down the road; made me get on my knees; threw the rope up the tree and whipped me; each giving me five licks; put a sword against my breast and told me that the law was, when I meet any white man to pull off my hat; they said they whipped me for sassiness to white people, and collecting arms to kill Ku Klux; they whipped me with a strap, in my shirt and draws; I belonged to the League.

Jonah Zachary—A member of the Friends: Am 76 years old. I live on Cane Creek, in Alamance county. On the last Sunday morning, last January a year ago, six disguised men came to my house; rode up to the fence; I made a big light and I told them to come in; they didn't attempt to injure me or mine. It was the same night that Worth was whipped; one of them was Joe Drake; one Matthew Hopkins; they lived in Alamance.

MONDAY, Feb. 27, 1871.

Andrew J. Murray, Jr., recalled: I received a verbal notice on Christmas day, twelve weeks after the whipping of Patilio, to leave home, by somebody; I left home; carried my wife; my daughters were not at home; I left my wife at her sisters; I went on to Alvis King's; I remained from home two days; I then armed myself and returned home; I was a candidate on the Republican ticket; I voted a split ticket; I was elected at the last election; in 1867 or '68, I had a negro named Jerry Lee, who would'nt work; refused him provisions; he was a worthless character; did'nt turn him off; refused to pay house rent; told him to leave; reported me to the Bureau, who settled accounts, the negro being in my debt; but the Bureau told him to go back and work my land as long as he wanted to; two young men told me they would scare the negro away for me, which I agreed to; it was not agreed to pull his house down; I did not accompany them; they went early in the night; one of them left my house that night; told me he was going to get him off; I never made any complaint to any magistrate about pulling this house down.

David Allred called:—I am 52 years old and live two miles south of Company Shops; I know Samuel Garrison; he worked for me two years; one morning I went over to the tan yard, he asked me to go and look at his back; I did so and saw his wife wash and grease his back with tallow; I never saw many whippings; but he was very badly whipped; about two weeks elapsed before he could do anything; his character was good as any black man's; I don't belong to the League; never belonged to any secret society but once, that was the Sons of Temperance, and I got out of that as soon as I could (laughter.)

John Denny sworn:—I am 50 years old and live at Graham; been living there three years; details scenes on the night of the hanging of Outlaw, &c.

Peter Hughes sworn:—Am 31 years old and live near Company Shops; I met a party at Shallow Ford Church; ten in number I think; told me they were going on a raid; they were in common dress; I was connected with the White Brotherhood; the men I met were also members; part of them lived in Alamance and part in Guilford, I have the oath in my pocket now; a part of these men I know took it; (Clerk reads the oath, which shows that the organization was for the purpose of elevating the white race, punishing members who violated this oath, relieving each other in distress, &c. No provision for the commission of crime;) the order had signs for meeting; had an alphabet; K was A, and L was B, &c.; Wm. Tickle was the Captain of the Camp I met; Julius Somers was a Lieutenant; Peter Somers I think was second Lieutenant; I think there was 25 or 30 in that camp; I think I have met others in Guilford; don't remember whether disguised or not; next day after the meeting at the church, I met some of the party who told me they had whipped Jordan; I was told the order was for home defence; it existed for two years; I knew of it first in '69; exploded when Kirk came; when a person was to be whipped, it was decreed in one camp and executed by another; it was to avoid detection; I don't remember being in a camp where a whipping had been decreed; at the church they told me they were going to whip Daniel Jordan next day; they told me they had given him a good whipping; I know of no other whipping in Alamance of my own knowledge.

I understood this organization was to keep down outrages, prevent stealing, &c., where the law had taken no cognizance of the misdeed, upon evidence; I don't know that I have the means of knowing the general character of the organization; I never was regularly initiated; I caught the signs from John Long; I attended meetings and was recognized as a member afterwards; I heard of the burning of Worth's School house by John Loug and Thomas Gray; Gray told me it might have been done by an order of the camp.

The camps at Shallow Ford consisted of 25 or 30, I think probably there were 100 members in that township; I think there were 10 camps in the county; at Shallow Ford we had meetings in the woods at 9 at night, near the church; did not meet in disguise; initiation and whipping done in disguise; don't remember my camp's whipping anobody but Jordan and Long; none of my camp whipped Corliss; none went into Orange or any other county; Jacob Long, I understood, was chief of the county; [a list called over] don't know any of them; describe disguises. Jordan, negro, was whipped for stealing old man Cable's hat and wash-pan; they whipped Norfolk Malone, col.; whipped him a little to scare him; didn't hurt him much; only 10 in this party; used common hickories for whippings. Long, negro, was whipped for breaking in Daniel Patton's store and stealing his clothes; Carter Causey, negro, was a man of very bad character.

Mr. Robbins—A question whether this order was for the purpose of subverting the laws and overturning the government.

Answer I never knew of such, nor have I reasons to believe the order was for such a purpose. It was not to deprive the colored race of any rights under the law.

Court then adjourned at 3 P. M.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

SENATE CHAMBER, Feb. 28, 1871.

Mary Holt, col., a witness for respondent, testified:

She lives in Graham, is the wife of Henry Holt. She was at her house the night the Ku-Klux went to her house after her husband. (Testimony substantially the same about this visit as given by Henry Holt last week. She knew nothing more than that they were at her house and cut and took away a piece of her bed rope.)

Matilda Puryear, col., a witness on behalf of the respondent, testified:

Questioned by Mr. Boyden.

I live in Alamance county, was William Puryear's wife. I was at home the night he was taken off. Between midnight and day a crowd came to the house, burst open the door, came in, and took him out. I started to go to him, and they cursed me and ordered me back. There were five of them, all disguised in white. My husband was carried off with one shoe on and hat. When they carried him out of the house they stopped out in the yard and two of them came back and got his gun. As they went out they shut the door and fastened it on the outside, leaving me in and ordered me not to open it until next morning at sunup. I don't know at what time his body was found, but the wheat was turning right smart. His body was found in the water course at Dr. Wilson's mill-pond. I knew the body by the buttons on the shirt and the one shoe he had on. The body was nearly rotten. He was distracted at the time he was taken off. Had been so once before. I was not under any dread of injury before these parties came. A large rock was tied to my husband's feet.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graham.

The body was found in the water-course at the pond by some boys. There had been a freshet in the stream about the time he was taken from home. After the water fell it left the body somewhat exposed, and the flying of buzzards about there attracted some boys, and they found the body in that way. My husband treated me very kindly, except when he was distracted. I could not telt whether the men who took him off were white or black.—His mother had him put in jail once before while crazy. I did not apply to Mr. Bradshaw the day before he was taken for a peace warrant against him. The day before the night on which he was taken off he carried on a great deal, cursing and swearing powerfully; neighbors over a half mile off heard him distinctly. He had been going on that way for two weeks.—He frequently said that if any body did anything to him he would kill them, he was a free man. He said he had reported the Johnson boys at Graham, for being Ku Klux, and he was uneasy about it.—This was about two weeks after Outlaw was hung. He also said that he would kill Wesley Johnson if he fooled with him.

Caswel Holt, col., a witness on behalf of the respondent, testified:

I am thirty-six years of age; live in Graham; have lived there for twelve months. About three years ago, one night I laid down on the bed at home. Soon after I heard a noise around the house.—They forced themselves in, came up to me, caught me by the arms, dragged me out of bed and out doors, choked me and tied me, and asked what about those chickens, and the wheat and corn. I said I did not know. They then carried me down to some woods, tied rope around my neck, drew me up frequently, every time letting me down asking me about the chickens, &c. They then whipped me very severely. There were sixteen of them, and they gave me three licks apiece. After they beat me as much as they wanted to, they turned me loose and ordered me to leave the county in ten days; said if I did not leave in ten days, would come back and kill me. I was laid up for three weeks.

Last Christmas, twelve months ago, they came to my house again. I was living at the same place. They ordered me to open the door. I said I would not unless they would tell me who they were. Ordered me to strike a light. I said I would not. I handed my oldest boy an axe, and had a large knife myself. They then fired into the door, the balls come through and into me. I exclaimed "there! you have shot me," and in a few moments fell on the floor. After doing some more damage, making threats, &c., they left. The next morning I sent for Dr. Montgomery, who came and took six balls out of my body, arms and breast.

The last time I could not form any idea who the parties were; but the first time I believed I recognized the voices of Daniel Anthony, and George and Daniel his sons. I knew them by their size and walk, always known them all.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graham:

There was no politics in the whipping. I have never left the county. I have never been troubled except on those occasions. I did not tell Col. Holt that the men accused me of stealing, and said they whipped me for it.

I took out a warrant against the three Anthonys and Mr. Sellers. When I got before the magistrate, Mr. Hardin, I found more than I had sworn against. Mr. Badham was my lawyer. After investigation the warrant was dismissed. Mr. Hardin and Mr. Badham are both republicans. I had a fair trial before the magistrate.

John Slatterly sworn on behalf of respondent, and testified:

I am thirty nine years of age, live in Alamance. In October 1869, late in the night, a crowd came to my house, and fired off guns in my yard. I got my gun and went out—saw parties disguised. I shot in among them. Heard some groans and then they left. These men fired four times. I saw where the balls struck the fence in a direct line with the house. I heard that James Patterson had been shot. I went to see him, and saw his wound.—He said it was cut with an axe. The wound did not look like it was made by balls.—About one week before they were at my house I saw two disguished men pass my house, recognized them as Fred and Joe Watson, boys staying over at Mr. McPherson's. They live in Alamance.

Cross examination.

I am friendly with some of my neighbors, a good many not friendly with. I did not go with any one to fire into Hornaday's house. I don't know who did it I compromised a bastardy suit with my wife's sister. I never said I killed a distempered beef and carried it to the Shops. I killed a good many, if any were distempered I did'nt know it. There has been complaint of me for running off and killing my neighbors cattle, hogs, &c. I was bound over for abusing old man Patterson. When constable came after me to arrest me I told him I would not go with him, and he called assistance and took me.

I went with Kirk to arrest people. Furnished names of those I supposed to be Ku-Klux, I gave these names to Red Eye Bill Albright. I went to point out men to have them arrested. I was never promised any payment. I belong to the League—was taken in on trial. I promised from a fair in his buggy, a negro boy dried to vote the republican ticket, never took any more oath than that.

Wm. Long, col., called on behalf of respondent, and testified to having been whipped very severely on one occasion by disguised men. They said they whipped me for breaking in Mr. Patton's house. I said I was in Charlotte at the time his house was broken open. They whipped me very badly, until I told them I would acknowledge every thing they wanted me to. They finally told me to go back and be a good boy. They gave me some seventy-five or one hundred licks, all nearly in one place. I was confined for two weeks. I believe now that I was in the county at the time Mr. Patton's house was broken into. I did not go before a magistrate because I told them I would not.

Cross examination waived.

Gen. J. S. Holt, a witness on behalf of the respondent, testified that George Rippey, col., was whipped by the Ku-klux. He used to own George, and knew him to be a very good boy. Tom Lutterloh admitted to me that he whipped him, and was a Ku-klux. No prosecution about this affair. It was publicly spoken of. Feeling between the races good enough, some political feeling, nothing more.

Cross examination.

I don't recollect hearing Lutterloh say that George was whipped for being with Paisley Ku-kluxing the negros. I knew there was a good deal of feeling in the Church—a division took place among them. Paisley was one of the preachers, but I never heard anything more. I never knew that George run away from the county to keep from being sent to the Penitentiary with Paisley.

Court adjoured.

MISSISSIPPI CORRESPONDENCE.

The Brantley Tragedy.

BY POPINACK.

In newly-settled countries there are generally, and very naturally, greater opportunities for the commission of crime and more chances of escape from the penalties of law. Though Mississippi is said to be a peculiarly law-abiding State, and her citizens distinguished for decorous conduct, yet wirhin her borders has occurred the dark sad tragedy of the Brankley brothers.

In Carroll county, at Winona, resided their family, a band of five brothers, characterized by unusual talent and enterprise. Out of these two emigrated to Texas; and in Gonzales one of them became a successful merchant, the rival of the wealthy brothers, Bodzell. He was a somewhat wild, dissipated man, but withal generous, a liberal patron of the church and a master mason. He was the first victim in the family tragedy though his murder occurred out of Mississippi. It happened one night that one of his Bodzell rivals was patrolling, and coming up with a negro of Brantley, gave him a terrible drubbing, exulting the while in the chance of inflicting panishment on some of the belongings of Brantley and loudly expressing ill-will against him. A full report was made to his master by the slave, and the impulsive gentleman sought the Bodzell's in their store and called them to account for their language. An attack was at once made upon him with fire-arms and he staggered out, mortally wounded. His murderers, through their wealth and position, succeeded in eluding punishment, though popular feeling on the subject was so strong as to lead to several street fights, in one of which the youngest, and at present solo surviving brother, Abner Brantley, was shot through the body.

This Mississippi tragedy has occurred since the war, and includes two of these brothers and a couple of their cousins, of the same name.

Arnold Brantley, appointed Mayor of Winona at the conclusion of our late struggle, was a man of wonderful tact and shrewdness, a professional gambler, who had paid his thousands and maneuvred in many ways to keep out of the fight. In this he was eminently successful and came out at the close a rich and *loyal* man. So being the only person of intelligence and ability in the place, who could fairly and squarely take the iron clad oath, he was appointed mayor. He performed his duties strictly and impartially, setting his face particularly against the rioting and drunkenness that prevailed among certain reckless young bloods. These, irrespective of family or position, he summarily incarcerated in the calaboose or town prison for disorderly behavior on the streets. Finally, for some very lawless conduct on the part of three young men, he held them in a bond of twenty-five thousand dollars, to appear at Superior Court, when the probabilities were that they would be sentenced to the penitentiary. He was warned that his life was in danger, but being a man of considerable personal pluck, notwithstanding his having shirked military duty, he did not allow himself to be deterred from attending to his business as usual. While at a concert, in company with his wife and children, he was fired upon through a window, one of the shots intended for him lodging in and taking off a lady's chignon!

The unfortunate Mayor was killed and his wife and one of his children slightly wounded. And now we come to the noblest victim of all. William Brantley, the fourth of this doomed brotherhood, commenced life as a poor lawyer, and with unprecedented rapidity gained popularity and position. He was the flower of the family, uniting to the genius and enterprise of the others a good, true heart.—He entered the Confederate army as Captain at the outbreak of the war and went up, step by step, the ladder of promotion, fighting nobly at Shiloh, at Corinth, at Franklin, at Lookout Mountain, and at Murfreesboro', until a Brigadier General's stars glittered on his collar.

He was famed for his lawyerly skill in ferreting out evidence in criminal cases. He was present on the occasion of his brother's assassination, and at once set on foot measures for the discovery and apprehension of the murderers. With his usual penetration he speedily "spotted" the three rioters, whom the Mayor's heavy bond had made his pitiless and mortal enemies. Sending the Sheriff and his *posse* after them, the officers were told by their aged father that his sons "were up stairs." Attempting to ascend, they were peremptorily stopped by the determined young men facing them at the head of the staircase with double-barreled guns and threatening to shoot them dead if they advanced a foot further. The officers were intimidated and retired, and soon after Gen. Brantley received a letter, warning him that if he renewed his attempts to bring the assassins of his brother to justice, his own life would be forfeited. Considering himself doomed, Gen. Brantley made his will and set his affairs in order; yet, notwithstanding the agonized entreaties of his wife, he took no precautions to avoid his fate. As he was returning home ving him, just outside the suburbs, from a ditch in an open field a shot was fired! "Dey gwine kill you Mass William," shouted the negro excitedly, and dodging his woolly pate.

Gen. Brantley rose to his feet with the last impulse of a fearless spirit, scanning the field for his murderers, then sunk down with a double load of buckshot in his breast. Strange to say, the murderers again escaped, though their names came to light through the written confession of one of their accomplices in the Mayor's murder, written when he was safely out of the State, on his way to Mexico.

The murdered General left one little daughter—"an Autumn kissed blossom," euphoniously named "Bird Brantley."

Restvale, Feb. 20th, 1871.

Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 27th, 1871.

To the Planters and Farmers of this District:

This Association has offered as liberal premiums as the funds of the Association will justify for the best field crops.

I am to-day in receipt of a letter from one of the leading planters of Edgecombe county, proposing a plan of premiums on the principle of "Sweep Stakes"—that is, for a number of planters to make up a party by paying an initiation fee of $10, and the one making the best exhibit to take the prize. Twenty thus contending would make $200—a very handsome prize; $400 made up in the same way would be still more tempting.

This Association, it is suggested, should act as stake-holders, and appoint the awarding committee, that would act impartially.

I offer the aid of the Association, and invite our planters and farmers to make up parties in the different counties of the District to work for such premiums—in addition to any premiums the Association may be able to offer, or that individuals may add.

I take this occasion to call the attention of our merchants and others to the subject of SPECIAL PREMIUMS. If they are to be offered for crops of this season, it is quite time they were submitted to the Committee. They were too much delayed last year. All premiums ought to be offered by April 1st, so far as they relate to growing crops.

S. L. FREMONT,
President.

Special to the Journal.

Capture of a Notorious Outlaw.

Henderson Oxendine, a desperate brigand, and a noted member of the Lowery gang, was captured last night about 12 o'clock, at the house of Geo. Applewhite, near Red Banks, by a small party of young men, who went there for that purpose. S.

Since the above was in type, the following Extra from the office of the *Robesonian*, published at Lumberton, gives a full and explicit account of the capture of Oxendine and his brother. We publish the Extra, entire, as it furnishes matter of great interest, to the people of this section, at this time:

CAPTURE OF OUTLAWS—HENDERSON OXENDINE, AN ESCAPED MURDERER AND OUTLAW, RECAPTURED AND LODGED IN JAIL—GALLANT CONDUCT OF CITIZENS.—Yesterday evening about sunset, a party of citizens arriving in our town having in charge Henderson Oxendine, a member of the Lowery band of desperadoes, and one of the murderers of Sheriff King, who escaped from confinement in the jail of New Hanover, in May last.

From the leader of the gallant party who effected the capture of this notorious outlaw, we learned the following particulars:

The gentleman who gave us the information, but who, for obvious reasons, does not wish his name made public for the present, learned a few days ago that the wife of George Applewhite, one of the outlaws, was about to be confined in childbed, and supposing that her husband would be likely to be lurking about home on so interesting an occasion, he went quietly to work and formed from among his neighbors a small party of reliable men, with whom he determined to attempt the capture of this notorious outlaw and condemned murderer.

For this purpose, the party proceeded to the house of George Applewhite, on Saturday night last, arriving about 10 o'clock. They quietly stationed themselves around the house, without creating any alarm, and remained in ambush till daylight yesterday morning, when they suddenly and rapidly closed in upon the house, and rapping at the door demanded admittance. No voice replied to their demand, but a perfect stillness of death pervaded the house within. Finding all efforts to arouse the inmates vain, the party broke down the door and rushed in. In the front room they found no one but the sick wife of Applewhite occupying the only bed in the room, with two or three small children. Proceeding to a back room, however, they were more successful; for there, lying quietly in a bed and apparently fast asleep, they recognized the stalwart form of

HENDERSON OXENDINE!

and by his side his brother "Pop" Oxendine.

Though lying in bed and apparently asleep, Henderson Oxendine wore a repeater in his belt buckled around him, and a fine double barreled gun stood near the head of the bed. Pop Oxendine was unarmed. They offered no resistance, but quietly surrendered, and were brought directly to Lumberton, where they arrived late in the afternoon of yesterday, and were delivered to Sheriff McMillan, who confined them in jail secured with heavy irons.

Henderson Oxendine states that Applewhite had left the house about nine o'clock Saturday night, one hour before the arrival of the party, and had not returned. He didn't know where he had gone.

Henderson Oxendine is one of the party of six who robbed and murdered Sheriff King, of this county in 1869. He and four others of the party were arrested soon after the murder. One of them, John Dial, made a confession and became State's witness against his comrades. The other four, Stephen Lowrey, Geo. Applewhite, Henderson Oxendine and Calvin Oxendine, having been indicted by the Grand Jury, were held to answer the indictment for murder. At the fall term of our Superior Court for the year 1869, on affidavit of the prisoners that an impartial jury could not be found in Robeson, the case was removed to Columbus county, and at the spring term last year they were arraigned at Whiteville for trial before His Honor Judge Russell. On motion of the prisoners' council, His Honor granted a severance and Stephen Lowrey and George Applewhite were first placed on trial, which resulted in their conviction and sentence to be hanged on the 27th day of April last.

This trial having consumed almost the entire week, the trial of the two Oxendines had necessarily to be postponed to the next term of the Court, and the prisoners were all remanded to the jail of New Hanover county.

An appeal having been taken by the condemned to the Supreme Court, the sentence was not executed in April, and sometime in May, the whole party escaped from the jail in Wilmington, and returned to their old haunts in this county, where they have since committed at least four murders, besides numberless robberies and acts of violence,

The gallant citizens who effected this important arrest are worthy of all honor at the hands of our people, and we hope the public appreciation of their heroic services will be promptly testified by the payment to them of the heavy rewards offered by the county and State.

THE Raleigh *Christian Advocate* compliments the members of the Legislature in the following manner:

We have been pleased with the general deportment and dignified bearing of the present Legislature. North Carolina has seldom had a Legislature composed of a better class of citizens. We heard a gentleman, for many years a resident of this city, remark a few days since, that he had seen less drinking and heard less swearing by members of this Legislature, than by any which had preceded it. The majority of both Houses are members of some church, and are conscientious men, who have the fear of God before them. We take this as a good indication. It shows that the people have found out at last that men who make laws for the government of a State ought to be wise and good men—men who feel that they are responsible to God, the great law-giver, as well as to the constituents.

A Wealthy Club.

A report comes from a reliable source that the Chicago Club, whose present quarters are in the elegant residence of Henry

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 25th, 1871.

Message from the House announcing passage of a substitute in lieu of Sen- bill relative to Cape Fear Navigation mpany.

Mr. Troy said he hoped the resolution uld be adopted. It refers to a question some interest to the State and one on ich his constituents were considerably vided. He wished to be understood as t favoring either side at present, but at justice may be done each party he ped the Committee would be raised and at time will be given each party to ap- ar and be heard.

Messrs. Troy, Allen and Currie, submit- d memorials from the citizens of Cum rland, Sampson and Bladen, which ey desired to have referred to the Com- ittee.

Messrs. Alen and Currie also presented emorials from their respective consti- ents concerning the matter.

Senate concurred in House amend- ents.

Mr. Dargan reported favorably on bill rom Judiciary, providing penalties for btaining goods and money under false retences.

Mr. Love a bill in relation to copying aws in the Secretary of State's office.

Last night when this bill was offered by r. Love, he said that for about ninety ears, the Secretary of State rendered the ervices referred to in the bill himself in erson, or employed some one at his own xpense to do so. As a recompense for hese services, he received an annual salary nd an extra fee for each bill copied. The alary did not exceed $800 till within the ast ten years, and the fee for each bill opied was $2, and for each resolution 50 ents. Some four or six years ago, the ecretary of State was, for the first time in he history of the State, allowed a clerk to id in copying laws, issuing grants, &c.— his clerk's salary, about $800, was paid y the State, and the Secretary of State till allowed to receive the fees. In June, 868, the salary of the Secretary of State was $1,250. In July it was raised to $2,400 and that of his Clerk to $1,000. The fees were still paid, and are yet, to the Secretary of State. In 1869 the Secretary of State was allowed Clerks without limit or number, and in 1870 his clerical force cost the State over $3 466. Add to his the Secretary's salary, $2,400, and to his, for incidentals, $397, and you have the cost of this department. Still the laws cannot be copied for publication. And why? Because these parties in the pay of the State are too busy doing other work or the Secretary of State, for which he receives fees outside of his regular salary. There is no time for copying laws. This can be deferred to a license day.

Bill passed this morning under suspen ion of rules.

Mr. Olds, a joint resolution relative to he purchases of the Swamp Lands, &c., es over.

Mr. Currie, a resolution in favor of D. Clarke, Sheriff of Bladen: referred.

Chair announced arrival of the hour for ting of Court of Impeachment.

Nothing done in evening session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 25.

House called to order at the usual hour.

By Mr. Copeland: A bill to amend the ct in relation to taking shad in the wa ers of Neuse River and Contentnea creek; referred.

By Mr. Welch: A resolution authorizing the Governor to employ counsel in cases herein the State is interested; referred.

On motion of Mr. Robinson the bill creating the office of Assistant State Geologist was made special order for next Thursday at 11 o'clock.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The bill allowing the Northwestern N. C. R. R. to consolidate with the North Carolina R. R., being the unfinished business, its consideration was resumed.

The question recurred on the adoption of the amendment, not allowing a change of guage or right to lease or sell any part of the N. C. R. R. The amendment was adopted.

By agreement, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

By Mr. Brown: A resolution in reference to explanations of votes while a ballot is being taken; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. Ashe: A resolution in favor of London Williams; referred.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 27th, 1871.

Mr. Troy presented a memorial from the President of the Cape Fear Navigation Company which was referred to appropriate Committee.

Mr. Troy stated that as his people were divided upon this subject, he did not propose to take sides.

Mr. Allen reported, from Committee on Judiciary, a bill to suppress secret political societies. The Committee asked to be discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Gilmer moved to take up a bill, amending the revenue act, so as not to include the proprietors of tobacco warehouses as auctioneers. The amendment taxes said proprietors a special tax, and relieves them from the other taxes now imposed upon auctioneers. Mr. Jones and Mr. Cowles spoke in favor of the bill; passed several readings unanimously.

Mr. Olds moved to suspend the rules to refer bill introduced by himself in regard to swamp lands to Committee on Education.

Mr. Lehman moved to suspend rules and take up bill relative to attorneys at law; requires applicants to pass an examination before the Supreme Court, adopted bill; passed several readings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Feb. 27, 1871.

By Mr. Ashe: A bill to amend the charter of the Thalian Association of Wilmington; referred.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The bill to allow the North Western North Carolina Railroad to consolidate with the North Carolina Railroad, being the unfinished business, its consideration was resumed.

Ellison, col. moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment not to allow the North Carolina Railroad to change its gauge or the right to sell or lease any part of its road was adopted.

The vote was taken and the motion to reconsider prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the further consideration of the matter was postponed until Wednesday next at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Justice, from the select committee on the bill in relation to the fees of county officers, submitted a report, which was placed on the calendar.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, the rules were suspended and bill changing the line between Nash and Edgecombe counties was taken up.

Mr. Ashe offered an amendment that the dividing line run 60 feet west of the railroad up to Rocky Mount, leaving Rocky Mount in Edgecombe county, then running 60 feet west of the railroad; adopted.

The yeas and nays were called and the bill passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 53, nays 21.

By Mr. Marler: A resolution instructing the Finance Committee to report a revenue bill as soon as possible; placed on calendar.

Bill to amend the charter of the city of Charlotte was taken up and passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 58, nays 8.

Bill to change the time for settling for public taxes was taken up, amended and passed its several readings.

Reconstruction in South Carolina—The Blue Ridge—Startling and Curious Revelations—Testimony of Governor Scott—Disposition of the Bonds—The Black Mail System—A Black Prospect.

COLUMBIA, S. C, Feb. 24, 1871.

It has always been a difficult matter to account for the interest that was manifested in the Blue Ridge Road by the previous Legislature. The frequent appointment of committees to look after the interests of the Road, and to investigate this and that thing, seemed to indicate a spirit of watchfulness that did the law-makers of the country great credit. I am sorry to say, however, that within the past few days events have been developed which will rob our law-makers of last year of much of their glory in this respect—events which lay at their doors—a system of

BLACK MAILING

and subsidizing, which puts a new aspect on the investigations to which I have alluded. The facts are briefly as follows: Sometime early in the present session, a Special Committee of both Houses was appointed to investigate the affairs of the Blue Ridge Company. I am credibly informed that for a length of time the Committee did nothing, but at length, after a long wait, it went to work, and yesterday, submitted to the Senate a voluminous mass of testimony, followed by a report. The main testimony in the case is that of Gov. Scott, who makes some very curious charges.

THE BONDS.

He says that the four millions of bonds guaranteed by the State were in a fair way of being sold; that, in fact, a negotiation had been effected in Germany, when an injunction was served upon the company which effectually prevented the completion of the transaction, and virtually destroyed the value of the bonds. The European war breaking out soon after, upset the whole transaction.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES.

The Governor is very severe in his strictures on the last Legislature, and accuses it of all sorts of villainy. I quote from his testimony:

Alluding to these investigating Committees he says: "I know of the fact, or have been told so by a hundred different persons, that money had been paid to get a certain report through at the last session. I want to say: Do you suppose that if our Saviour would come here with a bill ever so good, and want to get it through, or it was thought best to get up a committee to investigate him, do you suppose he wouldn't be crucified again if he did'nt pay something to prevent it? That railroad has been conducted as judiciously and economically as possible. I wont charge this committee, but the committees that have been gotten up heretofore were simply for the purpose. It was publicly stated by the members that composed them that they didn't get enough out of the Blue Ridge Railroad when the bill passed, and they were determined to get something out of it now. They met three or four days and wouldn't make a report. It was plain what their object was. I learned afterwards that they privately demanded of the President of the road $500 apiece.—There were six of them. I told General Harrison, before I would pay them a cent I would let Blue Ridge go to perdition.—He differed with me. He thought it was better to subsidize them; for it those bonds were blackened at that time, it would destroy their value. As there could be nothing else done to protect Mr. Steers, it was better to do this."

THE PRICE OF A VOTE.

Alluding to the Bill granting aid to the Road, the Governor says:

"When the Bill came up, a member of the House came to one of the parties and said: 'That report can't go through until I get $500.' You may bring up any kind of a bill, and the Committee can make a report that will damn the character of any one connected with it."

He also states that the parties who had served the injunction, to which I have already alluded, proposed to withdraw the injunction they had brought to stop the endorsement of the bonds if $25,000 would be paid.

A good many other revelations of a similar character are made by the Governor, who seems to be very sore on the subject. But the names of the enterprising Committees are not given.

Cor. of the Charleston Courier.

From the Raleigh Telegram.

OPINION OF SUPREME COURT,

On the Power of Township Trustees to Levy and Collect Taxes.

James S. Lane *et al.*, *vs.* E. R. Stanly, *et al.* 1. Have township trustees the power to collect taxes for public schools?

The Constitution, Art. VII, Sec. IV, confers upon townships "corporate powers for the necessary purpose of local government." What is to be the "local government?" we suppose was left to be prescribed by legislation. The "act concerning townships," Acts '68-'9, Chap. 186, Sec. 14, prescribes that the Board of Trustees shall have authority to lay out, alter, &c., highways, to establish ferries, bridges, cartways, appoint overseers of roads and to allow toll bridges and gates across highways. The only other authority given them is to provide a township house with a vote of the people.

Sec. XI. It will be noticed that all these are purely *local*. And no mention is made of schools or of the poor. Of course revenue is necessary for every government, and therefore, what the Board of Trustees are authorized to do, in sections 14 and 11, they are authorized to pay for; and so, in sec. 19, they are empowered to levy a tax for the necessary expenses of the township.

We have already seen that public schools are not one of the enumerated subjects over which Township Trustees have control. But it is insisted that, as education is necessary to good government, they have implied power over it. This would be entitled to much consideration, if public schools were not otherwise provided for. They are otherwise provided for. The school law acts 1868-'69, chap. 165, sec. 15, provides a School Committee for each Township, who shall establish and maintain for four months in each year, one or more schools. And section 18 makes them corporations. This Committee and not the Township Trustees, have the management of the public schools. This Committee provide the school house, employ the teachers, make rules, &c., and have the immediate management of all school matters in the Township. And unless it was intended to give two bodies control over the same thing, it would seem to exclude the Township Trustees altogether.

The Township Trustees have a Treasury and Treasurer; but they are not allowed to have the possession, or the disbursement, of the school fund, or anything else connected with schools.

But even the school committee have only *local* management of the schools.—The constitution, Art. VII, Sec. 2, gives the supervision of schools to the county commissioners; they levy the school tax, and in their treasury is kept the school fund, and their Treasurer disburses the fund, upon the order of the school committee.

The only thing that militates at all against this view of the case is Sec. 25 of the School Act, which provides that, "In case any township, at the annual meeting, shall fail to provide for schools," &c., "the school committee shall immediately forward to the county commissioners an estimate of the necessary expenses, and a tax, equal to the amount of such estimate, shall be levied on the township by the county commissioners, at the same time that the county taxes are levied," &c. This would seem to indicate that the township trustees are to levy a school tax on the township property; and upon their failure to do so the county commissioners shall do it.

It will be observed, however, that it does not say so in terms. It does not say township trustees, but simply "township"—if any "township" shall fail, &c. And this may refer to the township *school committee*, instead of township *trustees*. And as it relates to school matters, with which the *trustees* have nothing to do, it ought to be understood as referring to the school committee.

But even with that explanation, it must not be understood that the school committee any more than the township trustees, have any taxing power for school purposes. The 25th section will be further explained by reference to section 28, which makes it the duty of the school committee annually to report an estimate of what is needed for schools, to the township trustees; and the township trustees are to report to the county commissioners, and to the Superintendent of Public Instruction. And we suppose that section 25 means that if the township trustees fail to make such report, then the school committee shall make the report directly to the county commissioners.

The object of the report to the county commissioners being that they may know what county taxes to lay for school purposes. The school tax is to be geaeral for the county; and then to be apportioned out among the townships according to the number of children in each. And the whole fund is to be in the hands of the county treasurer, and he is to open an account with each township and disburse the money upon the orders of the school committee.

But it is to be further considered that not even the county commissioners have the entire control of public schools.

On the contrary, it was considered a matter of such paramount importance that its supervision is reserved to the State itself.

The Constitution, Art. IX, declares that "religion, morality and knowledge are necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind," and makes it the duty of the "General Assembly to provide, by taxation and otherwise, for a general and uniform system of public schools." It also provides for a State board of education and a superintendent; and the General Assembly has made a liberal appropriation of the taxes, and an additional $100,000 for school purposes. So it will be seen that the Constitution establishes the public school system, and the General Assembly provides for it by its own taxing power, and by the taxing power of the counties, and the State board of education, by the aid of school committees, manage it. It will be observed that it is to be a "system," it is to be "general," and it is to be "uniform." It is not to be subject to the caprice of localities, but every locality, yea, every child, is to have the same advantage, and be subject to the same rules and regulations.

But would this be if every township were allowed to have its own regulations and to consult its own caprices.

In some townships there would be no schools; in others inferior ones, and in others extravagant ones, to the oppression of the tax payers.

There would be no "uniformity" and but little usefulness, and the great aim of the government in giving all of its citizens a good education would be defeated.

It is a mistake to regard the public system as a mere charity. It is a great governmental consideration. The Constitution *requires* that every child "shall attend" school, and one is not generally *required* to accept charity. It is a great truth, that knowledge is necessary to good government; without it, the laborer is nothing but muscle, with neither skill nor contrivance, consuming what he produces and adding nothing to general prosperity. The soldier is stolid and impairs the nations strength; the voter is ignorant of men and measures, and exercises his right and duties at a venture; art and science languish; and the whole nation is imbecile and must rank low with the powers of the world, to say nothing of the interest of morality and religion.

Therefore it is, that, looking only to its own existence and prosperity, the State must take charge of the education of its citizens.

The conclusion is that townships have not the power of taxation for school purposes, either through their Trustees or Committees. Nor has a county the power to lay township taxes, as distinguished from the general county tax for school purposes, the equation of taxation must be observed.

There was error in dissolving the injunction. The order is reversed and the injunction is made perpetual.

READE.

Poisonous Medicines.

The theory that the virus of disease can be safely counteracted by doses of poison, is false and dangerous. Within the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the repository of the medical profession. They are given in small doses, otherwise they would destroy life immediately; but even in minute quantities, they produce, ultimately, very disastrous effects. It is unwise and unphilosophical to employ, as remedies, powerful and insidious drugs, which, in subjugating one disease, sow the seeds of another still more unmanageable. None of these terrible medicaments operates with as much directness and certainty upon the causes of disease as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a tonic and corrective, *without a single deleterious ingredient in it's composition*. Arsenic and quinia are given for intermittents; bromide of potassium for nervous disorders; strychnine and prussic acid for general debility; mercury, in various forms, for liver complaint; preparations of chloroform and opium for sleeplessness; and yet these deadly drugs do not compare, as specifics for the diseases above enumerated, with that wholesome vegetable invigorant and alterative, while they are all so pernicious that it is astonishing any physician should take the responsibility of prescribing them. Let invalids, for their own sakes, try the Bitters before they resort to the poisons. The relief they will experience from a course of the harmless specific, will render a recourse to the unsafe preparations referred to, quite unnecessary.

JOHN B. WATSON,

MANUFACTURER OF

BROOMS,

SALISBURY, N. C.

☞ Orders solicited from Merchants and others.

mar 3 4-1y

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔	28 @ 29	LIME, ℔ bbl	0 00 @ 0 00
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.		(From store)	
2nd hand	2 00 @ 2 65	Rockport	0 00 @ 1 40
New	2 75 @ 3 00	Rockland	0 00 @ 1 50
CANDLES, ℔ lb.,		MOLASSES, ℔ gallon,	
Tallow	18 @ 20	Juba, hhds.	38 @ 40
Adamantine	15 @ 17	do bbls	10 @ 42
Sperm	50 @ 55	Sugar house	23 @ 25
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,		do bbls	27 @ 28
Java	28 @ 30	Syrup, bbls	50 @ 1 00
Laguayra	22 @ 24	Do N. O.	99 @ 1 00
Rio	17½ @ 23	NAVAL STORES,	
St. Domingo	25 @ 28	Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs.	
COTTON, ℔ lb.,		Virgin new	0 00 @ 3 25
Ord. to Mid'g	12 @ 13½	Yellow dip	0 00 @ 3 25
Strict Mid'g	00 @ 14	Hard	0 00 @ 2 10
COTTON BAGGING,		Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @ 1 50
Gunny, ℔ yd	25 @ 26	Tar, in ord	1 60 @ 1 65
Dundee	20 @ 23	Pitch, City	1 90 @ 1 95
Flax	24 @ 26	Rosin, pale	4 25 @ 5 50
Double Anc'r	25 @ 27	do No. 1	2 @ 3 50
Rope, ℔ lb	7 @ 10	do No. 2	2 10 @ 2 25
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel	1 10 @ 1 15	do No. 3	2 00 @ 2 05
DOMESTICS,		Spirits Turpentine, ℔ gal	49½ @ 50
Sheeting, ℔ yard	9 @ 11½	NAILS, ℔ lb.,	
Yarn, ℔ 5 lb	25 @ 1 30	Cut	5 00 @ 5 25
FEATHERS, ℔ lb	65 @ 90	OILS, ℔ gallon,	
FISH, ℔ bbl.,		Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
Mackerel,		Linseed	1 40 @ 1 50
No. 1	28 00 @30 00	Machinery	1 75 @ 2 00
No. 2	13 00 @15 00	Kerosene	30 @ 33
No. 3	00 00 @00 00	PEA NUTS, ℔	2 25 @ 2 75
Mullets	5 50 @ 8 00	POTATOES,	
Herring,		Sweet, bush	0 60 @ 0 80
East	00 @ 9 00	Irish, ℔ bbl	4 00 @ 5 50
N.C.roe	00 @12 50	PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.	
do cut	8 00 @10 00	N. C. Bacon	
do gross	7 00 @ 8 00	Hams	16 @ 18
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	9 @ 10	Middlings	15 @ 16
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern		Shoulders	13 @ 14
Family	8 00 @11 00	Hog round	15 @ 16
Superfine	7 00 @ 7 50	Western Bacon (Smoked.)	
Fine	6 00 @ 6 25	Hams	16 @ 19
Ex. Super	7 50 @ 7 75	Middlings	13½ @ 14
NORTH CAROLINA,		Shoulders	11½ @ 12½
Family	8 25 @ 8 50	(Dry Salted.)	
Superfine	7 75 @ 8 00	Middlings	13 @ 14
GLUE, ℔ lb	16 @ 20	Shoulders	10 @ 11½
GUNNY BAGS	28 @ 30	Lard, N C	19 @ 20
GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton	82 50 @85 00	do North'rn	18 @ 17
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,		Butter, N C	00 @ 30
Corn	90 @ 1 05	do North'rn	33 @ 54
Oats	75 @ 80	Cheese	14 @ 18
Peas, Cow	1 50 @ 1 55	PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.	
Rice, rough	1 25 @ 1 35	City Mess	24 00 @25 00
Carolina	7½ @ 8½	Thin "	00 00 @00 00
HIDES, ℔ lb.,		Rump	00 00 @22 00
Green	5 @ 7	SALT, Alum, ℔ bag	2 bushel 2 00 @ 2 00
Dry	14 @ 15	Liverpool, sack, ground	
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,		cargo	1 30 @ 1 35
Eastern	1 40 @ 1 50	from store	0 00 @ 1 50
Northern	1 20 @ 1 35	American	1 40 @ 1 45
IRON, ℔ lb.,		SUGAR, ℔ lb.,	
English, ass'd	8 @ 10	Po to Rico	12½ @ 13
American, ref	0 @ 10	B	13½ @ 14
American, shoor	9 @ 10	A	14½ @ 15
Swede	10 @ 12	Crushed	15 @ 15½
Hoop, ℔ ton	100 00 @110 00	SOAP, ℔ lb.,	
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (dom.)		Northern	5½ @ 8
Whiskey	1 25 @ 4 00	SHINGLES, ℔ M.,	
Bourbon	2 00 @ 1 00	Contract	4 00 @ 5 50
N. E. Rum	2 00 @ 3 00	Common	2 25 @ 2 75
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00	STAVES, ℔ M.,	
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00	W.O. hhd	0 00 @30 00
do Apple	1 50 @ 2 75	R. O hhd	0 00 @00 00
do Peach	2 25 @ 3 50	TIMBER, ℔ M.,	
LUMBER, River,		Shipping	11 00 @12 50
F'r Bds	15 00 @17 00	Mill, prime	8 50 @10 00
Wide do	12 00 @14 00	Mill Fair	7 50 @ 8 50
Scantling	10 00 @12 00	Mill, inferior to ord	5 00 @ 5 50
		TALLOW, lb	11 @ 0 12

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, March 2, 1871.

TURPENTINE—Has been in fair enquiry from distillers during the week just ended, and the market has ruled firm at former quotations, all received having found ready sale at $3 25 for soft and $3 10 for hard, ℔ bbl of 280 lbs. Receipts have been lighter for the week, reaching 2,743 bbls, with sales as follows:

	Bbls	Soft.	Hard.
Friday	90	$3 25	$2 10
Saturday	50	3 25	2 10
Monday	550	3 25	2 10
Tuesday	1 421	3 25	2 10
Wednesday	62	3 25	2 10
Thursday	540	3 25	2 10

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—In this article we have no change to report on quotations given at the close of our last review. There was some little dullness manifest in the earlier part of the week, but the market has since recovered, and for the past few days has ruled quite firm at 50 cents, all that could be reached having found sale at this figure. Receipts are very light, and there is no stock worthy of note in factors' hands—the bulk being in second hands, and held for foreign shipment. The sales are as follows:

Friday	75 casks at 50	cents ℔ gallon.
Monday	550 " " 50	" " "
Tuesday	75 " " 50	" " "
Wednesday	110 " " 50	" " "

ROSIN—During the week just closed the market for the finer grades has ruled exceedingly firm, and a slight advance has been obtained, parcels when offered having found sale at figures given below. For No 2, and the medium grades there has been less enquiry, and a dullness has pervaded the market. For strained the price declined a shade at the commencement of the week, with sales at $2. It has since ruled steady and firm, and parcels taken when offered at this figure. Receipts both by river and rail continue meagre, and there is very little stock here at present. The week's sales are as follows: Friday, 156 bbls at $2 for strained, and $4 50 for No 1; Saturday, 1,179 bbls at $2 for strained, $2 62½ for No 1, and $4 for low Pale; Monday, 718 bbls at $2 for strained, $3 25@3 50 for No 1, and $4 25 for Pale; Tuesday, 283 bbls at $2 05 for strained, and $5 50 for extra Pale; Wednesday, 1,428 bbls at $2 for strained, $3 25@3 37½ for No 1, $4 75 for Pale, and $5 25 for extra Pale—all ℔ bbl of 280 lbs.

TAR—Has been in rather better enquiry since our last, and the market has ruled quite firm, though we have no quotable change to make in the price. Receipts for the week have been only moderate, reaching ——bbls, which sold at $1 50 ℔ bbl.

BARRELS—Empty spirit barrels are in moderate stock, and demand meagre. We quote only small transactions as follows: Second hand country $2@$2 10 as they run, $2 25@2 30 for selected and $2 5 @$2 60 for new; —New York $2 60@$2 75 for second hand, and $4 75@$3 each for new, according to quantity and quality.

BEESWAX—Small sales at 28@29 cents ℔ lb.

BEEF CATTLE—Are coming to market in small quantities, and the supply in butchers' hands is rather light, though sufficient for present wants. There is some demand, and parcels on the hoof find sale at 9 to 11 cents ℔ lb. net, as in quality.

CORN MEAL—Continues to be in full stock, with only a moderate retail enquiry. Sells from the grainaries at $1 10a$1 15 ℔ bushel.

COTTON—The market for this article has ruled rather quiet during the week just ended, and prices remain about the same. There has been more enquiry for the finer qualities, and there is little or none offering, the stock being confined to the lower grades, which are somewhat depressed under last advices from abroad. The sales have been small, reaching only 294 bales, as follows: 10 at 12, 6 at 12¼, 61 at 12½, 5 at 12¾, 52 at 13, 90 at 13¼, 51 at 13½, 19 at 13¾ cts. ℔ lb. We quote the market as closing at: Ordinary 12a12½ cents, good ordinary 13 cents, low middling 13¼ cents, middling 13½ cents, and strict middling 14 cents.

IRON BANDS AND TIES for Cotton, of the most approved patterns, are in moderate stock, and sell from store at 5½@7 cents ℔ lb, as in quantity and quality.

EGGS—Are in good supply, and demand only moderate. We quote as selling in lots at 14 to 16 cents ℔ dozen.

FERTILIZERS—The market is very well supplied at present, and demand only moderate. We quote sales from store as follows: Peruvian Guano, $52 50 @$85; Pacific do. $60a$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do. $65; Phœnix do. $55; Navassa Guano, $65; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated do. $70; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Woolston's Phosphate, $70; Chesapeake Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $70; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $48; do do double refined Poudrette $30; do do Nit. phosphate Lime $60; Berger & Butz's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate $55; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime $48; Land Plaster $18—all ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR.—Receipts of Northern and Western brands for a week or two past have been limited, and there is only a small stock on market—sufficient, however, to meet the wants of the retail trade. Prices remain about the same as last quoted, and we refer to table for rates from store. State brands are in moderate supply, and sells at $7 75a$8 for superfine, and $8 25a$8 50 for family.

FISH.—Mullets are in moderate stock, and demand only in the retail way. We quote at $5 to $6 50 for pine bbls.

GRAIN—In the CORN market we have no new feature to notice for the week just closed. There is a full stock in the hands of dealers, while we have to report merely a small demand. The receipts reach about 15,850 bushels, of which 14,000 do. came to dealers, and have gone into store, and 1,850 do. sold from vessel at 90 cents ℔ bushel. Sales are being made from store at $1 without, and $1 05 sacks included. ——OATS—Only a light retail demand, and market moderately supplied. From store we quote as selling at 70@75 cents ℔ bushel. ——PEAS—Have been brought to market sparingly for some weeks past, and there is little or no stock here. An active demand exists, and parcels find quick sale upon receipt. We quote sales as having been made at $1 50 for mixed, and $1 60 for clay—closing firm, with an upward tendency in prices. ——RICE—Clean is in small stock, but sufficient to meet the retail demand, only small sales being effected at 8 to 8¾ cents ℔ lb. for Carolina.

HAY.—The market is fully supplied, and only a small lot of Northern received for the week, and sold from wharf at $1 25 ℔ 100 lbs. Eastern is nominal at $1 35a$1 40 for cargoes.

LIME—Is in fair stock, and demand light. Selling from store at $1 40 for Rockport, and $1 5 ℔ cask for Rockland.

LUMBER—Nothing of moment doing, and market fully supplied with all descriptions. We quote from the city mills as follows:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment	Cuba cargoes, $18 00 @ 19 00
" "	Hayti cargoes, 18 00 @ 00 00
Full cargoes wide Boards	20 00 @ 22 00
" flooring boards, rough	22 00 @ 28 00
Ship Stuff as ℔ specifications	23 00 @ 24 00
Deals, 3 by 9	20 00 @ 22 00
Prime River flooring	18 00 @ 20 00

MOLASSES.—None received, and only a moderate supply on market. Former arrivals are selling from store at quotations in table.

PEA NUTS—A better enquiry from shippers has existed during the week, and prices have improved fully 25 to 35 cents. Receipts are meagre, and there is no stock of consequence here at present. We quote sales as follows: $2 20a$2 25 for fair, $2 35a$2 45 for prime, $2 50a$2 65 for extra, and $2 65a$2 75 ℔ bushel for fancy—the market closing firm at highest figures.

POTATOES—Irish are only in moderate stock, and demand fully fair. We quote from store at $4a$4 50 for eating, and $4 50a$5 50 ℔ bbl for planting. Sweet are in small receipt, and sell from carts at 75 cents to $1 ℔ bushel.

POULTRY—Market unchanged. Receipts small, and demand fair. We quote live fowls at 35a40 cents, and dressed at 35a45 cents each.

PROVISIONS—In the BACON market we have no material alteration to report since our last. Arrivals of North Carolina have been principally of small parcels, but we note a moderate supply on market, and only a light demand exists. We quote sales as having been made at 14 to 14½ cents for shoulders, 15 to 16 cents for sides, 15 to 16 cents for hog round, and 16 to 18 cents ℔ lb. for hams, according to quality. The supply of *Western* continues fully fair, and only a light demand exists, being mainly for retail lots. We quote from store as follows: Smoked—11½a12½ cents for shoulders, 13½a14 cents for sides, and 16a19 cents for hams; —dry salted, 10½a11½ cents for shoulders, and 13a13½ cents for sides.—LARD—Stock of Northern fully fair, and we quote only a small business doing at 13 to 17 cents ℔ lb ——PORK—Is without change in price. Northern is in moderate supply, and only a retail business doing from store at quotations. *Fresh* sells from carts at 9 to 11 cents ℔ lb.

SALT—Stock fully fair, and a moderate demand exists, which is being supplied from store at $1 40@$1 45 ℔ sack for American. Received coastwise for the week only 200 sacks Liverpool ground, which sold from wharf at $1 50.

SHINGLES—No shipping demand, and market dull. We quote only small sales at $2 50@$2 75 for Common, and $4 50@$5 50 ℔ M for Contract.

TIMBER—Has ruled without change during the week. There has been a moderate enquiry for mill purposes, and receipts small. Only about 15 rafts brought in, and sold at figures given in table.

WOOD—Is in moderate demand, and sells by the boat load at $4 75 to $3 for pine, $3 for ash, and $3 10@$3 25 ℔ cord for oak.

FREIGHTS—To coastwise ports are without material change in price. Produce is offered more freely, and vessels are rather scarce, no difficulty being experienced in readily obtaining cargoes. See table for last rates paid.

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 50	$ 00 @ $ 50
Tar, "	0 00 @ 00 50	00 @ 50
Spirits Turpentine, "	00 @ 1 60	00 @ 0 70
Rosin, "	00 @ 0 50	00 @ 50
Cotton, per lb	00 @ ¾	00 @ ¾
Cotton Goods, per bale	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 75
Flaxseed, per bush.	00 @ 15	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts, "	" 8	00 @ 10
Lumber	00 00 @ 8 00	00 00 @ 7 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 40
Tar, "	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 00	0 00 @ 80
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 50	00 @ 40
Cotton, per bale	0 @ 2 00	00 @ ¾
Cotton Goods, per cube	0 00 @ 75	0 00 @ 0 75
Pea Nuts, "	00 @ 10	00 @ 12
Lumber	00 00 @ 8 00	00 00 @ 7 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	00 0 @ 0 45	0 00 @ 0 40
Tar, "	00 0 @ 0 45	0 00 @ 0 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 90	00 @ 0 75
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 45	00 @ 40
Cotton, per bale	00 @ 22 50	00 @ ¾
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 11	00 @ 05
Lumber	00 @ 8 00	6 50 @ 7 00
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	60 @ 0 65
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 0 65
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 1 10
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 65
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ 00	00 00 @ ¾
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 00 @ a 10
Lumber	00 @ 00	00 00 @ a 10 00

MARRIED,

In Trinity Church, Scotland Neck, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. Edward Wooten, Mr. GODWIN COTTEN to Miss KATE L. LOVEJOY.

At Rebel Park, the residence of the bride's father in Bertie county, on the 22d instant, by the Rev. Edward Wooten, Mr. M. L. WOOD to Miss MAGGIE A. COTTEN.

PAIN KILLER PROP.S PERRY DAVIS & SON PROVIDENCE R.I.

1840 1870

Travelers are always liable to sudden attacks of Dysentery and Cholera Morbus, and these occurring when absent from home, are very unpleasant. The PAIN KILLER may always be relied upon in such cases. As soon as you feel the symptoms, take one teaspoonful in a gill of new milk and molasses and a gill of hot water, stir well together and drink hot. Repeat the dose every hour until relieved. If the pains be severe, bathe the bowels and back with the medicine clear.

In cases of Asthma and Phthisic, take a teaspoonful in a gill of hot water sweetened well with molasses; also bathe the throat and stomach faithfully with the medicine, clear.

Dr. Sweet says it takes out the soreness in cases of horsesetting faster than anything he ever applied.

Fishermen so often exposed to hurts by having their skin pierced with hooks and fins of fish, can be relieved by bathing with the Pain Killer as soon as the accident occurs; in this way the anguish is soon abated; bathe as often as once in five minutes, say three or four times, and you will seldom have any trouble.

The bites and scratches of dogs and cats are soon cured by bathing with the Pain Killer clear

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$2,000 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, Feb. 16th, 1871.

WHEREAS, the General Assembly on the 13th day of February, 1871, passed an act authorizing and empowering the Governor to offer rewards for the arrest and delivery of certain outlaws in Robeson county, dead or alive, to the proper authorities.

Now, therefore, I, TOD R. CALDWELL, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the aforementioned act do hereby issue my Proclamation offering the following rewards, to-wit:

"For the arrest and delivery, dead or alive, of the body of HENRY B. LOWRY to the proper authorities of the State," TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS.

"For the arrest and delivery, dead or alive, of the body of BOSS STRONG, to the proper authorities of the State," ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

DONE at our City of Raleigh this the 16th day of February, 1871, and the year of American Independence, the ninety-fifth.

TOD R. CALDWELL, Governor.

By the Governor:
J. B. NEATHERY, Private Secretary.

feb 24 3w

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This superb Hair Dye is the *best in the World*—Per

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1871.

THE New York *Sun*, having inquired whether Boutwell is not as fit for President as Grant, the Louisville *Courier Journal* replies that the question is a difficult one, but that it is safe to say, he either is, or is the only man in the United States who is not.

Southern Lawlessness.

"Disorders in the South" has been, and continues to be, the great rallying cry of Northern Radicalism. "Outrages upon loyal citizens," real or fictitious, has probably done more to keep political power in the hands of the Radical party than even the military popularity of General GRANT or the influence of public patronage. Congress is even now making a desperate, but dying, effort to galvanize into life the ghosts of murdered "loyalists," or at least to revive the falsehoods and exaggerations by which the people of the North have been imposed upon during the past few years.

We do not desire to be understood as denying that there has been some lawlessness—indeed too much lawlessness—in the South since the war. In what portion of the United States has there not been? We are satisfied that the judgment of mankind will be most favorable to the good conduct of the Southern people when their real condition becomes to be understood *fully*; a condition resulting more from the selfishness and malignity of partisans than from the demoralizations of a four years war, in which the resources of the South in men, money and provisions, were entirely exhausted, and in which its State governments, its system of labor, the customs, habits and sympathies of its people were overturned, and those of disreputable strangers and former slaves established in their stead.

In North Carolina, for instance, men prominent in both political parties have been assassinated under circumstances which have created just indignation. But, except in very few instances, we do not believe that the victims were the objects of political revenge. Unless, indeed, Senator Stevens was murdered by those of his own party whom he had seriously offended, we do not believe there has been a purely political murder in the State. In certain counties of the State ignorant negroes, under the advice of bad men and through secret leagues, *feeling secure in the favors of partisan and corrupt Judges*, have committed crimes of every grade upon their white fellow-citizens. In some instances the whites have been forced, for self-protection, to combine together to punish criminals who were thus *protected by a corrupt judiciary*. This has extended to the unlawful taking of life.

Such conduct we shall not attempt to justify; but we do deny that the political opinions of the persons had anything to do with the punishments inflicted. When good citizens justly lose confidence in the integrity of their judges, we can look with some leniency, even upon illegal associations for the protection of life and property, which the law and its officers fail to give them.

Were not the people of the South almost the personification of that charity which hopeth all things and endureth all things, says the Detroit *Free Press*, they would be unable to bear the burden which Radical hatred placed upon their shoulders. The men who administer their laws are either taken from the most vicious classes of the North or of the South, Justice is rendered a mockery, and law perverted so as to sanction crime, rather than provide for its punishment. Petroleum V. Nasby, who is intensely Radical, makes this admission in one of his lectures:

"I met judges of courts in the Southern States who, ten years ago, were hostlers in livery stables in the North, and whose knowledge of criminal law they had gained from standing in the prisoners' dock."

Is it strange that there is lawlessness in a country where such men administer justice? Is it not strange, on the contrary, that crime is not ten-fold more prevalent than it is? Is it not strange that an influence so terribly destructive of a sound morality, as the rule of Radicalism has shown itself to be, has not broken up the foundations of civil society?

It will not do to say that this picture of Southern officials is overdrawn. In North Carolina it is charged, without contradiction, that one of our Superior Court Judges was a convict in a Northern Penitentiary. Without doubt he is a convicted liar. Another has almost been caught in the act of being bribed. Others have soiled their ermine by conduct unbecoming their positions—almost all have been justly accused of partisan bias upon the bench. The Executive of the State stands charged of offences without number and almost without parallel, and damning proofs of his guilt have been produced. A Sheriff who paid the forfeit of his life for petty tyrannies upon the people, had served out his term in the New York penitentiary for forgery, and "one by one" Radical office-holders and those high in the confidence of the party in this State are clandestinely leaving on account of some old or new offences against the laws. The Public Treasury is bankrupt, and the chief thief, a refugee from justice, finds protection and a home with his partner in crime, the Governor of Florida.

The history of reconstruction in North Carolina is not an exception to the rule throughout the South. What is true here is also true in the other States. These people will yet be vindicated before the world. Justice will be done, and the trials which they have endured, and the triumphs which virtue, intelligence and obedience to laws have made, under the most trying circumstances, will stand as a monument of glory to the Southern people for aye.

Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

We have published several times the Premium list for Field Crops put forth by the Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural, Association to be competed for at the next Annual Fair. We desire now to direct special attention thereto.—It is is very liberal; it embraces all branches of agricultural industry, and the character and quality of the premiums offered are such as render them specially valuable to enterprising farmers. The list was prepared by practical men, and the awards, if they serve to stimulate our agriculturists to a lively competition, should be held as proud mementoes of the honorable and successful rivalry by those who bear them off.

This list has been published in ample time for the farmers to prepare for competition for premiums for all crops except wheat, and we trust that this department will have more exhibitors and better specimens, and receive more attention at our Fairs than has heretofore been the case. The officers of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, at least, have shown their determination to bring about such a result. And one of our leading farmers has already responded. The editor of the *Reconstructed Farmer*, one of the most enterprising and successful farmers of the State, in publishing this list in the February number of his valuable magazine says: "We expect to visit the "Agricultural Fairs next fall, not with our "hands in our pockets, and after we get "there say we could beat A. and B's ar"ticle if we had brought ours; but we in"tend to be on hand, (if we are spared "by Providence,) with specimens, in ac"cordance with the above regulations, in "order, if possible, to take the first pre"miums on field crops. If we should fail, "which is quite likely, we wish it distinct"ly understood that we shall doubt the "veracity of all those who exhibit their "specimens by the word of mouth."

"The Secretaries of Cape Fear, Roan"oke and Tar River, and the State Fair, "will please enter us for a premium for "corn, cotton, oats, potatoes and stock "peas."

We hope that others will prepare in time for these premiums. Much of the usefulness of our Fairs will be lost if the chief competition shall continue to be between fleet horses, and the principal attractions center in the race course. We are not among those who condemn trials of speed, or deplore the presence of amusements upon our Fair Grounds. We want the appetites of all satisfied. We want all branches of industry patronized. But it is our desire to see the Agricultural exhibitions the leading features of the Fair. We suppose our merchants will again offer their tempting premiums. Some of those offered last year produced the most active competition and added much to the interest of the Fair. Others were not competed for, and have consequently never been claimed. This was owing in a great measure to the late day at which they were announced. We hope this year these offers will be in time for the regular Premium List of the Association, which ought to be issued by the 1st of April. This will be in ample time to invite competition from all quarters. We refer to this matter now in order that those who desire to offer premiums may be prepared to do so.

We trust that such of our cotemporaries as feel an interest in this matter will give the special list at least one insertion.

The Narrow Gauge.

More and more attention seems to be drawn to the narrow gauge railroads. Indeed Mr. Robert F. Fairlie C. E., of England, who has given the subject a thorough examination, prefers the three-foot gauge to the broad gauge on the main routes.—He was recently invited to it. Petersburg by the Czar, and afterwards an Imperial commission from Russia attended a conference in London; as a consequence of these discussions the Czar has ordered a narrow gauge road to be built in Russia—we presume as an experiment.

The State of Ohio, which is always among the foremost in the march of improvement, is moving in the matter. A company has been organized with a capital of $400,000, to build a line between Piqua and Celina, through Miami, Shelby, Anglazaine and Mercer counties. The plan is identical with that of the Welsh roads. The right of way is to be 15 feet instead of 40 feet (as required by our present roads); 20 lb. iron instead of 56 lb. iron will be used; the locomotives will weigh 5 tons instead of 30, and will draw from 10 to 20 loaded freight cars, each having a capacity of two and a half tons. The passenger cars will be constructed to carry twenty persons.

A narrow-guage road is already in successful operation in Ohio, between Akron and Massillon. It is used for transporting coal. In Canada an extensive system of narrow gauge roads is building from Toronto, as feeders to the trunk lines centering there. The projectors of the Buffalo and Springfield road are also examining the Canada system with a view to the adoption of the narrow gauge.

The cost of construction of a narrow-gauge road (3 feet) is estimated by Mr. Fairlie to be *one-half* the cost of a 4 feet 8½ inch gauge. In other words two miles can be built in the place of one. Mr. Fairlie states that these lines (the 3 feet gauge) when finished and equipped, would possess a carrying capacity equal to, if not greater than that of the broad-gauge roads. In other words they would carry as many passengers and tons of goods in twenty-four hours as the best lines now in England; and that this would be done at a greatly reduced cost, independently of the reduced wear and tear of the permanent way, and of the value of the increased life of the rail.

This is illustrated in the following manner: It is a recognized fact that the proportion of non-paying to paying weight in passenger trains is as much as 29 to 1, and in goods trains, exclusive of minerals, as much as 7 to 1. This terrible disproportion is due partly to the system pursued; but in a far greater degree to the gauge. The dead-weight of trains is in exact proportion to the gauge on which they run; or, in other words, the proportion of non-paying to paying weight is increased exactly as the rails are farther apart, because a ton of materials disposed on a narrow-gauge is stronger, as regards its carrying power, than the same weight when spread out over a wider basis. The Festiniog railway in Wales, with a gauge of 1 foot 11½ inches, has wagons on it for carrying timber which weig 12 cwt, and they frequently carry a load of three and a half tons at a speed of twelve miles an hour. In other words, they carry *six times their own weight*, whilst the best wagons on the ordinary English roads do not carry as much as twice their weight.

Mr. Fairlie's idea seems to be not only to introduce a system of lateral roads, with very narrow gauges like the Festiniog, as feeders to the main lines; but he believes that the main lines themselves ought to have a gauge of three feet instead of four feet eight and a half inches. The vast revolution which will be effected in our railroad system, if these views are even partially realized, it would be difficult to compute. When we consider the present demand—nay, necessity for railroads to develop our own section, and the poverty of our people, we should investigate this new system with much care. We must have railroads to increase the population and wealth of our sparsely settled districts. We have not the ability to construct the old, costly style of railroads. The narrow gauge presents the opportunity to extricate ourselves from the difficulties of our situation. Will we avail ourselves of it?

OUR RALEIGH LETTER.

Impeachment—A Rest—Legislative Work—The Legislature and the Governor—Gizzard French Skinned—The Supreme Court—Judge Settle's Successor—Impeachment of Pearson—Secret Political and Military Societies—The Outrage Committee—Gov. Vance—Mr. Mordecai

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb 21, 1871.

Dear Journal:—The intense interest created by the sittings of the Court has quite subsided for the past two days. only, however, to be intensified on Thursday, when the defence will be formally opened.—After the surging crowds seen so frequently of late filling the galleries and lobbies of the Senate Chamber, it was quite a strange sight to witness now the quiet and monotony pervading. But still waters flow deep, and it is proper to mention the work performed and bills passed by the Senate during the recess of the Court.—Every night during this week that body will be in session, in addition to the day sessions, and already in two days they have transacted an ordinary week's business. They seem determined to consume as little time as possible in the proper discharge of their duties.

The prudent course of the Legislature in withdrawing from the conflict of authority sought by the Executive and Judiciary, must commend itself to all good citizens, and at the same time they should bear in mind who they are that wish to check and thwart any effort to amend the present oppressive Constitution.

Quite a rich, rare and decidedly racy passage-at-arms occurred in the House on Saturday between Dr. Martin, from Carteret, and Gizzard French, in which the latter was literally skinned. It was resumed again to-day, and so very personal and bitter were the thrusts, that they were compelled by the House, in order to preserve its proper dignity, to retract and apologize.

The Supreme Court is still in session, this being the eighth week. The docket is very large, and the points to be decided arise generally on questions of Practice caused by the perplexities of the Code of Civil Procedure. Judge Settle having been appointed Minister to Peru by the United States Government, it is thought that Gov. Caldwell will appoint Mr. S. F. Phillips to fill the vacancy.

There seems to be a growing feeling to impeach Pearson. His trial need not last more than one day, as it can undoubtedly be fully proven that he was guilty of an impeachable offence in this city on Christmas day.

A bill passed its several readings in the House to-day, making it a misdemeanor to belong to, or to join any secret oath-bound political, or military organization. On its second reading, the negroes voted almost *en masse* against it, fearing that its operations would break up the "League."

A distinguished gentleman of this city, who had been summoned before the "Outrage Committee" at Washington, has recently returned, and reports that the Committee seems disposed to give the proper credit to the testimony of persons of respectability. The same gentleman also states that there are strong hopes entertained for the removal of the disabilities of our Senator-elect, Gov. Vance, even old Brownlow favoring it.

This city, and indeed the State at large, has suffered quite a loss by the death of George W. Mordecai, Esq., one of her most distinguished citizens. The proper respect to the distinguished deceased, and a fit tribute to departed worth, was manifested by a general suspension of business, while the very long and imposing procession escorted his remains to their last resting place.

HAL.

OUR RALEIGH LETTER.

Impeachment—The Defense—Mr. Conigland—Character of Witnesses—The Code Commissioners and Major McClammy—The Advantages of Ignorance—The Special Court—Private Bills—Radical Meetings—Major Smith.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 24, 1871.

Dear Journal:—The High Court of Impeachment convened on yesterday, when the defense was formally opened by Mr. Conigland, who spoke for more than three hours and a half with great force and impassioned oratory, reflecting much credit on his legal and oratorical abilities, and meriting the eternal gratitude of his guilty client. But with all his fervor and eloquence, the distinguished counsel seemed to labor with the consciousness of the guilt and crimes of the accused. To-day was occupied in the introduction and reading of documentary evidence, such as proclamations issued by the respondent, &c., and probably to-morrow will be likewise occupied, and the regular examination of the witnesses will not be commenced until Monday next.

The lobbies are thronged with quite a motley crew of witnesses, summoned for the defense from nearly every section of the State, to prove outrages, &c., and no doubt every thief who has met with well-merited punishment will tell his tale, to justify the illegal acts of Holden. The managers raised objections to the admissibility of a good deal of the evidence offered by the defense, but the Chief Justice in every case overruled them, and his rulings were sustained by the Senate. The Senate seems disposed to admit most of the evidence offered by the accused, so that he may not be denied any advantage its reception might give him, and Judge Pearson should surely feel flattered that the Senate should invariably sustain his decisions, and this fact alone would refute the charge that the Democratic Senators, who constitute more than two-thirds of the body, are biased in their judgments by mere party or political considerations, for they are men who will sacredly regard the solemnity of their oaths and do justice impartially.

Sometime before Christmas the Legislature passed a bill forbidding further payment to the Code Commissioners, but it being rumored that they still, notwithstanding this law, did receive moneys from the Treasurer, your faithful Senator, Major McClammy, ever watchful over the interests of the taxpayers, introduced a resolution of inquiry as to the truth of the rumor, which quickly caused the Treasurer to present a communication admitting its truthfulness and apologizing by pleading *ignorance* of the *existence* of the law, and stating that the amount thus illegally paid to Judge Rodman was the snug little sum of $266. Surely when such *ignorance* is bliss, it would be folly to be wise.

The bill abolishing Cantwell and his Court has passed its several readings in the House, and will certainly pass the Senate, and thus the citizens of Wilmington will be relieved from such an *incubus*.

The bill passed the House to-day, which had previously passed the Senate, amending the charter of the "Wilmington Steam Fire Engine Company" so as to increase the number of members to one hundred. Quite a mass of bills, generally of a private nature, has been passed by the Senate during this week, so that, notwithstanding the time consumed by impeachment, the business of that body is as much advanced as that of the House.

The Radicals have held one or two meetings here this week, endeavoring to rally the negroes to endorse Caldwell's action, at one of which meetings Mark Erwin, of secession notoriety, orated at length, and lauded to the skies "the glorious Constitution." Quite a change indeed has come o'er the spirit of his dreams.

Maj Smith, the courteous President of the N. C. R. R. Co., has kindly furnished a special train to-night for the accommodation of a party of the members, who propose visiting for a day or two your section.

HAL.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

Editor of the Journal, Wilmington:

DEAR SIR—I have, since my return from a prolonged absence from the State, had my attention called to a published letter of Dr. James J. Philips, of Battleboro', in the "Advance," the newspaper of that place.

The high-standing of the gentleman who writes the letter, rather than the means of communicating it, entitles it to a respectful reply.

The cause of complaint seems to be this: that the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company charge relatively much higher rates than are charged by other neighboring roads, and he cites a case to prove the facts, or principle asserted.

We have heard of many similar comparisons made to the same end, and yet in no case have the *facts* been truly stated.

Now what are the facts?

Dr. Philips says he "paid on a lot of shell lime, fifteen (15) tons, brought from Norfolk to Battleboro', $37 50 to the Seaboard Road and $30 to the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, the former 84 miles and the latter 28 miles" If the Doctor means the *actual* distances he is slightly mistaken. The Seaboard Road is 79 miles and the Wilmington and Weldon Road to Battleboro' is 29 miles. This is of small moment, but, as the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, in all through rates, demand and receive compensation on a mileage of 97 miles of *constructive* distance, I have thought it best to make the correction.

If Dr. Philips paid the two amounts that he says he was charged, he paid too much.

On January 8th, 1870, a Special Rate on shell lime was fixed at $2 75 per ton from Portsmouth to *Battleboro'*, Rocky Mount, &c., viz:—$1 25 for Wilmington and Weldon and $1 50 for Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad—and the amounts should have been Wilmington and Weldon $18 75 and Seaboard and Roanoke $22 50. So much for the *details*; now for the *principle*.

Why does the Wilmington and Weldon Company charge more per mile than the Seaboard and Roanoke Company? Questions that have been so often answered in our Annual Reports that every stockholder, at least, should know them.

It is a principle as wide in its application as railways are numerous and far-reaching in their connections, that every such corporation claims, and with reason, that all tonnage and passengers pay its *local* rates to or from its *way stations*. These local rates are based upon the plan of supplying sufficient income to pay operating expenses, maintain road and machinery in good order, and pay an income to the stockholders or owners of the property; as most lines are built and must be maintained by the section of country through which they run. There are a few exceptions to this, and the Seaboard Road is a prominent one. *But for the business it draws from North Carolina it would scarcely pay operating expenses.*

This principle of making rates of transportation is applied on all our State roads, and upon every one with which I am acquainted. Now for the cause of the difference in rates. Wilmington and Weldon being the termini of this Company's road, freight is received at each place upon precisely the same terms, and the same rates are charged for the same distances. Then comes the *competition*, by its connecting transportation companies for the business. They make what are known as *through* rates, and frequently the opposition is so strong, that the cost of carriage to the freighter is very low—but the local rates are always maintained upon the line whereon the station is situated; and the reason for it is obvious—*the goods must pass over the line in one direction or the other to its way stations*. This has been especially illustrated during the past season in cotton freight. The line via Norfolk to New York having raised the rate between Weldon and New York, cotton was forced down Tar River, and several thousand bales of cotton from Wilson and other points were forwarded through this city, that would otherwise have gone as formerly by Norfolk—this road in nearly every case getting its full local rates.

This communication fully answers Dr. Philips' letter, if the Company has not *gone beyond reasonable charges to make enormous profits to the Stockholders.*

What are these facts?

The Company has paid no dividends to the stockholders since the war. Every dollar earned, and much that has been borrowed ($700,000) have been economically expended in rebuilding and restoring the property destroyed by the war.

Much that the Federal forces did not destroy during the conflict was burned by the Confederate troops on their retreat from the line.

How, then, have we been able to reduce rates and give our people a good and efficiently operated Railway line to carry their produce to market?

We have all looked forward most anxiously to the time when we could, in justice to the public that we serve, as well as to the shareholders, reduce our local rates. How could this be done with the heavy pressure upon our Treasury for new iron, new machinery and new bridges? The wonder is not why our rates are *high*, but why the road did not, like its unfortunate neighbor, go into the hands of its creditors.

I am most gratified to be able to say to our patrons, that we are nearly "out of the woods," and it will give me great pleasure to recommend a reduction, to some extent, in our local rates at an early day.

But for the great length of this paper, I would explain again why the *through* rates are so low, as compared with local rates. I respectfully refer our patrons to my annual reports for 1866, 1867 and 1869. Below will be found extracts from them.

Respectfully,

S. L. FREMONT,
Eng. and Sup't.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER AND SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEARS 1866, 1867 AND 1869, WITH EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO EXAMINE THE REPORTS FOR 1867:

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF 1866.

To discriminate in making freight charges has been long and well established. No railway can be well and justly managed where that principle is not observed.

Suppose the horizontal system to be adopted, and all goods paid the same rates per ton per mile for long or short distances, the cost of hauling and handling being the same, and the rate being such, that short distances were simply remunerative, the charges for the longest distances would be excessive,—amounting to a prohibition Carry the principle out as we may, for one, two or three thousand miles, and we could not enjoy the products or manufactories of other countries.

It has been thought best, therefore, to equalize the burdens of transportation, and of maintaining our great Railway lines by charging less and less as the distance traveled becomes greater and greater; thus while the residents near the market towns pay more per mile than those residing at the greatest distance, yet the cost of transportation thus distributed is not oppressive upon either, and it enables the Railways to be maintained, as they are, for the mutual benefit of stockholders and people.

This is precisely the principle that regulates the local tariff of freight for this and most other Railways.

REPORT OF 1867.

This subject, as connected with our through business, requires a few words of remark. There seems to be an impression with some of our home patrons, that local or way freights should be charged as low as the lowest through rates, on the ground that our own people should be treated as well as those at a distance. To this abstract principle no one can object. The true cause of complaint on this subject, however, is that those who built and must sustain the road (the non-subscribers have no reason to complain) lose sight of their own interests Would any people, having completed a great work like this, shut out its benefits to all the world but themselves, their neighbors and immediate friends, because others living at a distance could not afford to use it, and pay the same rate per mile that they (the owners) find it necessary to charge themselves and their neighbors, *to maintain the Road*, and pay an income upon their investment? Surely not. And yet this is precisely the case presented. We *cannot get* the *distant* business unless we carry it as low as it can go by other competing routes. Shall we refuse to take it because of that fact, and run our cars half loaded with local business only, when we can fill them at less rates as *additional* business? We think not. All we can add to the receipts from such sources is nearly all profit, and helps to reduce the local rates, and thus benefit the local patrons. In other words, will the local patrons maintain the line alone, or receive the assistance of outsiders at such rates as they are willing to pay?

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO WHOM REPORTS WERE REFERRED, CONSISTING OF COL. A. A. MCKOY, MAJ. J. A. ENGELHARD, COL. THOS. S. KENAN.

The question of through Freights we have fully considered and approved, and can add nothing to the able argument of the Chief Engineer and Superintendent, Col. Fremont, in its behalf, to which argument in his report we respectfully call the attention of all the stockholders, and others interested in this matter.

REPORT OF 1869.

The whole principle may be stated in a few words. Local freight and passenger rates are made just high enough to pay the cost of operating, and a reasonable dividend to the stockholders. If it were not so the Road could not be operated for any great length of time.

Suppose there are persons living at a distance that desire to send their freight or to travel over your Road, if they can do it as cheaply as they can by some other competing line, there being two or more lines competing for this business.

If we say we can only carry them or their goods at *local rates*, we will fail to take any portion of them, and our Road will continue to run empty or partially empty cars.

If, on the contrary, we will carry them as low or lower than and other line, we will get some additional business at a rate that will pay a profit, large or small, according to the rates we are able to obtain.

We will thus be enabled to build up a thorough business that will yield a profit, which amount can be subtracted from the amount we have been realizing from our local business, and thus be enabled to reduce the local rates.

On the other hand, if we insist upon a certain high rate for the business, which must be competed for, we may lose it altogether, and the local freighters must continue to maintain their lines of railway themselves, unaided.

IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.—Yesterday's proceedings consisted only in documentary evidence on behalf of the respondent. The protest of Gov. Worth against surrendering the executive office to respondent in 1868; correspondence by the respondent with various parties in the counties of Alamance, Caswell and Orange; several proclamations, all of which have been given the public through the newspapers, and again in the last message of the Governor to the General Assembly.

A letter was read purporting to have been written to the respondent by H. A. Badham, J. W. Harden, P. R. Harden, H. Ray, and W. A. Albright, informing him of the murder of Outlaw, in Alamance, asking that military be called out, and asking the appointment of H. M. Ray, as commandant of Alamance county. Also, a letter from the respondent to Kirk, dated Aug. 3d, in which he states that Major General Willie D. Jones, and others mentioned, had been appointed a commission or court martial to try and punish the prisoners, and that it would sit the week after August 3d.

This was the purport of the evidence of yesterday. We presume the examination of witnesses will be begun to-day.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

A correspondent from near Kittrell's, in Granville county, informs the Wilson *Plaindealer*, that Mrs. Woodley, residing there, recently gave birth to three healthy boy children. He thinks they will all make good Conservatives, provided they live.

The Petersburg *Courier* says that the Rev. L. C. Vass, of Newberne, N. C., has been in that city for a few days past, soliciting pecuniary aid for a Presbyterian Church which is now being erected at Kinston, N. C. The Presbyterian citizens have thus far responded very liberally to Mr. Vass' appeals.

THE STATE ASSETS.

The Finance Committee, in obedience to the requirements of the annexed resolution, beg leave to submit the following report:

The assets of the State, as reported by the Public Treasurer, consist of	
"Bonds,"	$6,017,100
Stocks	21,707,500
Total	$27,724 600

In Detail:

BONDS.

City of Raleigh	$ 14 000
R. & G. R. R. Co	20,000
W. C. & R. R. R. Co	1,500,000
Interest due on same	462,100
Chatham R. R. Co	1,200 000
Interest	180,000
W. & Tarboro' R. R. Co	300,000
Interest	36 000
A. T. & O. R. R. Co	2,000,000
Coupons for Int. due by W. R. R. Co	225,000
Total bonds	$6,017,100

STOCKS.

A. & C. Canal Co	$ 350,000
Western D. W. N. C. R. R Co	6 367,000
Eastern D. W. N. C. R. R Co	4 254,000
W. C. & R. R. R Co	4,000,000
W. R. R Co	2 420,000
Roanoke N Co	50 000
N. C. R. R Co	3,000 000
A. & N. C. R. R Co	1,266,500
Total Stocks	$21,707 500

In the opinion of the committee the bonds, as enumerated, are not available for any present purpose; though, if retained by the State, it is confidently believed that a considerable portion of them will eventually be valuable. The bonds of the City of Raleigh, and the R. & G. R. R. Co., amounting to $34,000, though bearing date Jan. 1, 1863, were not issued for war purposes, and are therefore as obligatory as the other bonds of these corporations; they are further secured by a second mortgage of the Chatham R. R. Co.; they were received by the Treasurer in exchange for State bonds, delivered to said companies respectively, and to be used in payment of their several subscriptions to the capital stock of the Chatham R. R Co. These bonds can be redeemed at any time before maturity in the currency of the State, under sec. 6 of the ordinance authorizing this transfer of bonds, ratified 30th January, 1862; and it is claimed that State bonds exchanged in the transaction should now be received by the Treasurer in redemption of these deposited bonds.

The bonds of W., C. & R. R. R. Co., amounting to $1,500,000, with $662,100 interest due thereon, were received under authority of acts of 1858, chap. 168, and acts of 1860, chap. 142, in exchange for State bonds issued to said company in aid of its road; they were originally secured by a first mortgage, afterwards made a second mortgage by an ordinance of the Constitutional Convention, and subsequently by act of March 12, 1870, made a third mortgage. $500,000 of these bonds are now in the hands of the President of the W. R. R. Co., under an ordinance of the Convention, ratified 14th March, 1868.

These bonds can now have no market value; but it is hoped that soon after the completion of the road to Charlotte they will become a source of revenue to the State, and will, at maturity, be paid in full.

The bonds of the Chatham R. R. Co. were received under an ordinance of the Convention of 1868, chap. 19. They are not valuable, or available as assets.

The bonds of the W. & Tarboro' R. R. Co. were received under act of Assembly, ratified 17th August, 1868 are secured by a first mortgage; but are of no value in the market; the same remark applies to the bonds of the A., T. & O. R. R. Co., received under acts of 1868-'69, chap. 31.

STOCKS.

The State's stock in the W. D. of the W. N. C. R. R. Co., in the W., C. & R. R. R. Co., and a part of it in the E. D. W. N. C. R. R. Co., arise from contracts with those companies, based on special tax bonds; and as these bonds were, by acts of February 5, 1870, and March 8, 1870, in a measure repudiated, the State's interest is an uncertain one, and should, perhaps, be the subject of future consideration.

But neither this interest, even if it were ascertained, nor the stock in the Eastern D. of the W. N. C. R. R. Co., in the Western R. R. Co., in the Chatham R. R. Co., or in the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Co., is worth anything in the market.

While the stock in the Roanoke Navigation Company pays a small dividend occasionally, yet its market value is said to be low, and the Committee has been unable to ascertain what this interest is worth as available assets.

It is understood, however, that the company is the proprietor of the greater part of the splendid water power near Weldon; and if this be correct, the company's stock must eventually prove to be a valuable investment.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

The State owns $1,000,000 in "preferred stock" of the N. C. R. R. Co., which, so long as the State retains it, is to yield a 6 per cent. dividend out of the net profits of the road before any dividend can be declared on the balance of the stock. This incident renders this preferred stock more valuable than ordinary stock only so long as it remains the property of the State. Its market value would therefore be the same as that of the remainder of the State's stock, ($2 000,000.) The stock of this company is quoted at 33 cents, but the State's stock is probably not merchantable, being subject to a lien for the payment of the interest and principal of the State's bonds issued for its purchase. This lien arises by virtue of sec. 41 of the act of 1848-'49, ratified 27th January, 1849, which is as follows:

REFERRING TO BONDS TO BE SOLD TO PAY FOR THIS STOCK.

SEC. 4, *Be it further enacted*, That as security for the redemption of said certificates of debt, the public faith of the State of North Carolina is hereby pledged to the holders thereof, and *in addition thereto all the stock* held by the State in "the North Carolina Railroad Company" hereby created, shall be, *and the same is hereby pledged for that purpose*: and *any dividends of profit* which may from time to time be declared on the stock held by the State as aforesaid, shall be *applied to the payment of the interest accruing on said certificates*; but until such dividends of profit may be declared, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay all such interest as the same may accrue out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

In addition to this first pledge of this stock, under the acts of 1866-'67, a duly executed and registered mortgage has been made of this stock to secure the payment of bonds issued to aid the Western N. C. R. R. Co.

This mortgage and lien reduces the market value of this stock, in the opinion of your committee, to nothing.

ATLANTIC & N. C. R. R. CO.

The same remarks apply to the State's stock in the Atlantic & N. C. R. R. Co., as this is likewise subject to a lien for the bonds issued for its purchase.

In conclusion, the committee must reiterate that although these bonds and stocks are not now available as assets yet, as the development of the resources of the State proceeds, and as our population increases, their value will be enhanced, until eventually they will, if retained by the State, prove a fair set off to the debts incurred in their purchase.

S. A. ASHE,
For the Committee.

From the New Orleans Times.

Prospects of Southern Staples and Labor.

For several years after the war it was confidently prophesied that the cotton crop of the South would never exceed 2,500,000 bales. It is now less than five years since the war and the crop approaches so near to four millions of bales as to justify many sagacious persons in wagering on that figure. The lowest estimate is 3,750,000 bales. This, too, upon a very loose and incomplete picking, with many fields abandoned for the want of laborers to pick the opened bolls.

The reflections suggested by this result are interesting and valuable. It is obvious that there is labor sufficient in the South to raise as much cotton as the world demands or needs, and that the production is no longer limited by the lack of labor. It is equally clear that the labor can be made available as long as the price of the product is remunerative. At what price it can be made remunerative is to be determined by many facts and considerations. If the prices of supplies and provisions do not decline in an equal ratio with that of cotton, the planters cannot pay for the labor the high rates paid the past and previous seasons. Either, therefore, the production or the rates of labor must be reduced. It is better for all parties that the labor should be reduced, so as to produce permanency and regularity, and at the same time secure the means of comfortable subsistence to the laborers, than that by the abandonment of this crop, these laborers should be driven from the plantations and compelled to pursue a vagrant life. It was the high rate of cotton which so unsettled our labor during the last year by drawing the laborers from the sugar plantation to the cotton. Not one-half of the sugar crop could be realized, from the scarcity of labor.—With a good cultivation in the spring and summer, the cane would have yielded a third more than it did. But cotton paid so much better that the old hands were attracted to the cotton fields. The rapid and large decline in cotton had driven them back to their old plantations, and for sugar culture the prospects of a good cultivation this year, and of an abundance of labor are far better than they were last season. Is it not better that the laborer should remain on the plantation to which he is attached, where he has his homestead, his family and friends, than be drawn away by a small advance in the price of labor, to a new and strange place, and exposed to the contingency of a reduction in the rates of his labor?

The great prosperity of the South, and the welfare of the planters as well as the laborers, will, we think, be alike promoted by a fixed and regular, even if a lower rate of prices than that of the seasons previous to the present. Better small profits than constant and sudden fluctuations.

Mozis Addums on Railroads.

To the Edytur uv the Dispatch:

SUR:—I'm agin raleroads. They is the ruinashun uv this country. I aint no adverkit, no aterny at law, no edytur uv no newspaper, no membur uv the ledgislacher, no loblolly member, can't vote for nor agin nuthin, nor I can't make no speech; and so I'm agin raleredes and raleroders. I aint wuth nuthin neether to Mehone, ner Garrit, nor Huntinton, ner Robberts, nor nun uv em, and so I'm agin raleredes. They has ruinated po ole Ferginny. Why, sir, the fust time uver I rid frum Langon's Tavun to Richmun in a staige thar warnt a raleredе in the State—but one, ef that. Things wuz better then than they is now. The driver's naim wuz Staples, and he druv well. He blowd his horn eezier than a other man could blow his nose, and he blowed it that sweet that your j'nts got weak when you heerd him a comin over the hill, trace-chains a rattlin, and the lead-hosses farly layin uv it down like three-year olds. Why, sir, in them days aggs wuz fopensapenny a duzzen, and you could get two pullits for a pint uv whiskey, much mo' a shillin, any night frum a nigger that had stole 'em right fresh from the roost sence day-lite down. And now, sir, doggon my skin uv cats ef I don't live on haslits ball my time, and I'm on the very vurge uv lights and cow hed the ballance uv my days. When it comes to that, I wants to die, and be berried in a shroad cumposed uv hogs lard spangled with fish scales.—Onable to live in the country, I've moved to town, and I be dinged to dinguashun! ef I aint got to regard markit pepul as the unreliarbiest uv human kine. Ef you believe me, sir, they prevarykates ofting. And for a man to git up soon in the morning, put on a white apurn, and tell a untruth to pepul that ain't had no brekfast, and that's got a empty stummuk swung up under a empty pus, is bad: mightly nigh as bad as bad kin be. It argys a kerrupt conshance. And it all comes from raleredes, dad-blast em! Before raleroades you could get a good meal anywhar for a ninepence or a quorter; and now, I swar they charges a dollar for a dinner at eny cricet rodes.

Tharfo, I'm agin raleredes as afosaid.—Giv me plenty to eat and a main, plain dirt rode, thout no toll-gaits and no toll-bridges, but a ole timey tavurn every 15 mile, whar you kin git hoss feed and dinner, including appil dumplin and a pitcher ov hard cider, for 2 an thruppence. As for raleroads, tar the blame things up, root and branch, from wharas to amen, and bild a sheet iron chube from here to Yurup to bring over emmygrunts in. And if there's enny old iron left over, you kin bild a monumin 200 feet high to misery, paper munny, and high-price chicken legs at Gordonsvill. Im agin ralerodes as afosaid.

M. ADDUMS.

ROBBER KILLED.—A few nights ago, Col. Cash, living a few miles south of Cheraw, hearing a knocking at his door, sent a girl to answer the summons, and invite the person in. The man, however, attempted to evade observation and showed no disposition of entering, but wished, he said, to see Col. Cash outside. Rendered suspicious from the actions of the stranger, Col. Cash took his gun and approached the door, which he had no sooner reached than he was fired upon. He returned the fire, his ball entering the stranger's forehead, killing him instantly. The object of the unknown man, says our informant was doubtless robbery—and it is probable that he was one of the Lowry band.

Col. Cash was not hurt.

Wadesboro' *Argus*.

Six negroes, confined in jail at Asheville, succeeded in making a forcible exit, on last Tuesday. The *Citizen* says that four of them were recaptured, but that the other two, Tom Brown and George Morehead, under indictment for murder, managed to get off clear.

The Salem *Press* says that a man calling himself Linnes, aged about twenty-five years, was arrested in Abingdon, Va., on Wednesday evening of last week, upon the serious charge of having two wives living in North Carolina, one of them in Guilford county, and the other in Surry.

We learn from a letter received in this city on yesterday, that Col. W. Henderson was seriously, if not fatally, cut in the abdomen a few days since in Davidson county. It seems that a difficulty occurred between Col. H. and a man who was superintending his farm, when the latter drew a knife and cut him across the abdomen, inflicting a wound some six inches long.—Raleigh *Telegram*.